

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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[TA KUNG PAO 14 Mar]

1983 SINO-EUROPEAN TRADE FIGURES SHOW INCREASE

OW151854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Trade between China and Western Europe rocketed to 6.8 billion U.S. dollars last year, up 20.9 percent over 1982, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said here today.

Imports grew much faster than exports, registering gains of 37.5 percent. China's purchases from Western Europe were valued at 4.2 billion dollars, more than from any other overseas market. The biggest increase came in imports from the European Economic Community, which rose by 36.6 percent to 3.39 billion dollars. Individual gains were also recorded by non-EEC countries, a ministry spokesman said.

China's exports to Western Europe were up by 1.2 percent to 2.6 billion dollars -- leaving a trade deficit of 1.6 billion dollars. Export trade with a few countries including the Federal Republic of Germany rose, the spokesman said, although it slumped or came to a standstill elsewhere on the continent.

This was caused by a general sluggishness in West European markets and trade restrictions imposed by some countries against Chinese commodities he added. The spokesman said China hoped West European leaders would make it easier for Chinese goods to enter their countries. China approved 11 Sino-European joint ventures in 1983 and made further progress in fields including joint development of mineral resources, coproduction and compensation trade, he said.

Exchanges of visits by Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and ranking European officials helped close some significant deals, he added. China last year signed or discussed agreements on avoiding double taxation with France, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium, opening possible future sources of funds and technology, he added.

CONTRACTS SIGNED AT TIANJIN ECONOMIC-TRADE FAIR

OW152122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Tianjin, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Import and export contracts worth more than 100 million U.S. dollars were concluded during an 11-day economic and trade fair which closed here today.

Best sellers included Tianjin-made light industrial goods, hardware, minerals, food-stuffs, native products, garments, dyestuffs, cotton cloth and woolen piece goods, a fair spokesman said.

Twenty-two contracts valued at 9.18 million U.S. dollars were signed with foreign firms on technology and equipment imports, he said. Agreements were also reached on establishing joint ventures overseas producing welding rods and soy sauce, and providing labor services to other countries. Attending the fair were more than 1,000 business people from 30 countries and Hong Kong and Macao.

KANG KEQING RECEIVES U.S. WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW160845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, met here this morning with Mary Bray Neelley, vice president of the China Cultural Society of Texas and Louisiana, Inc. of the United States, and her party. Kang Keqing is also president of the All-China Women's Federation and chairman of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation.

XINHUA EXAMINES STRENGTH OF U.S. DOLLAR

OW141149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 14 Mar 84

["Round-up: How U.S. Dollar Will Fare in the Future" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA correspondents Li Changjiu and Zhang Yuanling) -- The value of the U.S. dollar, veering from an upward trend in the past four years, has kept on falling since early February this year, raising speculations in financial circles as to how it would fare in the future.

The falling trend of the dollar started on the Wall Street stock markets in February after a record U.S. foreign trade deficit and a rise in inflation rate were registered in the month before. Within a month beginning February 7, the exchange rate of the dollar to the mark, the franc and the British pound dropped 7.6, 7.1 and 5 percent respectively. On the Tokyo stock markets, the dollar sank to 222.3 Japanese yen, a 26-month low.

On the other side of the coin, however, the main factors sustaining the status of the dollar are the U.S. economic situation and its economic policy. U.S. President Ronald Reagan, trying to seek re-election this year, will do everything in his power to keep up the momentum of the economic recovery and the U.S. economic growth rate is expected to remain high compared with other Western countries. Therefore, no drastic changes are likely in the U.S. financial and monetary policies, and its interest rates will stay high.

The high interest rates have attracted a steady flow of foreign capital into the United States and this, in turn, has boosted the exchange rate of the dollar. What is more, the turbulent international situation and persistent regional wars have turned the United States into a "sanctuary" for foreign capital, thus boosting the demand for the dollar as well as its exchange rate.

Nevertheless, financial sources expressed the fear that in the long run, the huge financial and foreign trade deficits would result in drastic fluctuations of the U.S. dollar. The Congressional Budget Office predicted that given no change in the U.S. federal budget policy, its deficits would soar to 208 billion dollars in fiscal 1985 and further to 326 billion dollars in 1989. The U.S. Department of Commerce has indicated that the U.S. foreign trade deficits this year would climb to 110 billion dollars from last year's 69.4 billion.

Financial sources in the United States have warned that the longer the co-existence of a strong dollar and the huge "double deficits," the steeper the fall of the U.S. dollar would be in the future. Some have even cautioned that the dollar would suffer fluctuations as early as in November after the U.S. presidential elections.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS U.S. OIL COMPANY MERGERS

OW151900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 15 Mar 84

["U.S. Knocked Over by Wave of Mergers of Oil Corporations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] New York, March 15 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Xichun) -- The biggest merger in the corporate history of the United States happened one week ago when Standard Oil of California signed an agreement taking over the Gulf Corporation for 80 dollars a share -- a 13.3 billion dollar transaction.

Then on March 12, Mobil announced that it had agreed to buy Superior Oil for 45 dollars a share and 5.7 billion dollars in all. The two mergers, subject to government approval under the anti-trust law, came only two months after Texaco's acquisition of Getty Oil for a bid of 10.1 billion dollars. This wave of mergers of oil corporations has sparked off much controversy in the government, Congress and business circles.

Chairman George Keller of Standard Oil defended the takeover by saying, "A very major consolidation is necessary throughout our industry." He pointed to the facts that global demand for oil has fallen nearly 20 per cent in the last four years, that capacity utilization rates are still below 70 per cent at refineries and that in service stations, "you can't have a business that gives away money for too long."

It is, indeed, widely recognized that the oil interests face a triple assault: slack demand, depressed prices and declining domestic reserves. The country's demand for oil dropped to 15.3 million barrels a day in 1982 from 18.4 million in 1977. Domestic crude reserves fell from 33.5 billion barrels in 1977 to 27.9 billion in 1982. Thus, Mobil, in announcing its offer to Superior, said explicitly that the takeover "will result in a stronger competitive base for future activities and operations."

When approved, the merger of Standard Oil of California and Gulf, with combined sales at 58 billion dollars in 1983, would create the nation's third largest oil company after Exxon and Mobil. And Mobil and Superior together, with combined sales of over 60 billion dollars last year, would maintain its second place.

Besides, the mergers were motivated by the calculation that it is cheaper and more convenient to buy existing oil reserves than to prospect for new ones. As one analyst pointed out, when it is possible to buy reserves for only four or five dollars a barrel at the stock market, why should one run the risks of drilling which often involves exploration costs of more than ten dollars a barrel?

There is, however, widespread fear that the merger will eventually hurt American consumers and that the billions spent on takeovers will mean less drilling for new deposits. Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum has said that "these mergers are almost obscene" and that "they have absolutely no redeeming social or economic value."

"It's really big fish devouring smaller fish out there," noted a specialist tracking the wave of mergers in the oil industry. In addition, the takeovers hang a Damocles' sword over the heads of the employees concerned and hurt the city where the acquired corporation is located. Pittsburgh, where Gulf has been based for over 80 years, is expected to suffer heavily from Gulf's pullout.

One Gulf employee told reporters, "They let two healthy companies merge and throw thousands of people out of work, that is what I'm so angry about." Mayor Richard S. Caliguiri of Pittsburgh said, "I'm disappointed and angry that something like this could happen."

LIAOWANG ARTICLE ON CHANGE IN SOVIET LEADERSHIP

HK130824 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 8, 20 Feb 84 pp 6-7

[Article by Sun Weixi and Tang Xiuzhe: "The Change of Leadership in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Within 15 months two Soviet leaders have died one after the other and the Kremlin has witnessed two changes in its leadership. Brezhnev died on 10 November 1982. Two days after his death Andropov succeeded him as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This year, on 9 February, Andropov died of an illness. On 13 February the CPSU Central Committee held an extraordinary plenary session and elected Konstantin U. Chernenko as the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Since August last year Andropov had not shown himself on public occasions as a result of his illness. Thus, his death did not shock the world.

In 1951 Andropov was transferred to organs under the CPSU Central Committee. He had been Soviet ambassador to Hungary and the chief of the Liaison With Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries Department under the CPSU Central Committee. From 1962 to 1967 he was a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In May, 1967 he was relieved from the post of secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to take over the post of the chairman of the State Committee for State Security (KGB for short). In May, 1982 he was reelected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and relieved from the post of KGB chairman. These brief biographical notes show that he was experienced in high-level decisionmaking, particularly as a result of his being KGB chairman for about 15 years, the post he had held the longest. This particular experience not only gave him an understanding of the development of the international situation but also familiarized him with the Soviet Union's domestic conditions.

After being elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andropov made it clear that he would maintain the "continuity" of the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policies and "implement the strategic line adopted under the influence of Brezhnev in the fields of foreign and domestic policies." During the 18 years in which Brezhnev was in power, the Soviet Union was greatly strengthened in economic and military power and there was considerable improvement in people's living standards. Hence, it was essential for Andropov to maintain this "continuity." However, from the second half of the 1970's he also clearly saw the daily loss of vitality in the economy, the decline of the economy into a stage of sustained low growth rate, the cadres' dereliction of duty, bureaucratism, corruption, embezzlement, and many other serious acts of violation of law and discipline in many departments or parts of the country. The Soviet Union was confronted with "many problems urgently requiring solution."

In the field of diplomacy the Soviet Union was confronted with a series of problems: the Reagan administration's augmentation of its military strength and intensification of its arms race with the Soviet Union; the knotty problems with which the Soviet Union was confronted in the Middle East after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon; and the situations in Afghanistan, Indochina, and Poland. All these problems had become heavy burdens for the Soviet Union.

Confronted with its series of problems, Andropov both followed the methods of Brezhnev and also had no wish to become "a man maintaining the achievements of his predecessor." He tried to create something of a new situation. In his 455 days in power he devoted his major efforts to grasping internal affairs.

After assuming office, he concentrated on three things: First, readjusting the personnel in order to enable them to meet the requirements of the creation of a new situation; second, straightening out discipline and strengthening ideological work; and third, in economic work, he began to organize trial projects in expanding the decisionmaking powers of joint companies and enterprises, while in the rural areas he popularized the collective contract system and implemented the "food program."

These measures yielded some initial results in a period of something over 1 year. In 1983 there was a turn for the better in the steadily declining economic growth rate, the portion of national income spent on consumption and accumulation increased by 3.1 percent, and the gross agricultural output value increased by 3.6 percent. However, there are still many problems in the Soviet Union's economic sphere. The actual economic growth rate is just about 2 percent.

In the field of foreign affairs, Andropov generally maintained the policy practiced during the Brezhnev period. During his time in power, U.S.-Soviet relations became more tense, East-West confrontation sharpened, and the arms race was stepped up. Viewing the situation as a whole, there was no improvement in the Soviet Union's international situation, and in some respects it became still more unfavorable. The Soviet Union acknowledged that there could be a variety of patterns for its East European allies, and admitted the differences between them. In the field of Sino-Soviet relations, Andropov expressed many times his desire to improve these relations, and there was a certain degree of improvement in them; but no substantive progress was made in eliminating the "three major obstacles."

Chernenko, who has succeeded Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was born in 1911. For a long time he had been responsible for the party's leadership over various localities. Since 1956 he had successively worked in organs under the CPSU Central Committee and those under the USSR Supreme Soviet. From 1965 after Brezhnev came to power, he held the post of chief of the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee for nearly 20 years. In 1976 he was elected a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; in 1977 he was elected a candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; and in 1978 he became a member of the Political Bureau. He has many years of experience in exercising leadership over party affairs and ideological work. After the death of Brezhnev, he was the number two man inside the party. During the time Andropov was ill, he was in charge of the CPSU Central Committee's daily work.

Chernenko was nominated for the post of general secretary at a plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee by Tikhonov, who replaced Kosygin as chairman of the Council of Ministers during the Brezhnev period. What kind of policies and principles will Chernenko practice following his assumption of office? This is precisely the question on which world opinion and the people of the Soviet Union are focusing their attention. In view of the situation inside and outside the Soviet Union, it is very unlikely that he will make extensive changes in the line and policies following his assumption of power. This will remain so for at least some time. After being elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a plenary session Chernenko said, in paying tribute to Andropov's achievements, that he will ensure the "continuity of the policies." In addition, he also made it clear that he will take "not even one step backward" in foreign policy.

People are aware that Chernenko became general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee when over the age of 70 (73). He is even 3 years older than Andropov. Andropov was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the age of 68. Khrushchev and Brezhnev were 59 and 58 respectively.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 23-26 MAR

OW160310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will pay an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of China from March 23-26 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Premier Zhao Ziyang will hold talks with Prime Minister Nakasone on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and other Chinese leaders will meet with Prime Minister Nakasone. The Japanese prime minister is also scheduled to visit Wuhan in central China.

PRC-JAPAN UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL

OW141840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Hefei, March 14 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan have allocated more than one million yuan (over 500,000 U.S. dollars) since 1982 to a program of cooperation between the China University of Science and Technology here and the University of Tokyo.

This was disclosed by Bao Zhongmou, vice-president of the Chinese university, in meeting here today with a seven-member Japanese delegation led by Dr. Tanekazu Soma, professor at the engineering faculty of the Japanese university.

Under a five-year pact concluded in 1982, the two universities agreed to carry out joint research in five branches of applied science including informatics, precision mechanical engineering, materials engineering and physical engineering and the science of management.

The cooperation is part of a cultural exchange program signed by the two governments in Beijing at the end of 1979. The two universities have exchanged more than 60 scholars and experts, achieved successes in a score of cooperative research items and jointly set up laboratories here.

The Japanese delegation arrived here on March 11 and has exchanged views with leaders of the China University of Science and Technology on further cooperation.

NEW CHAIRMAN ELECTED FOR JAPAN-CHINA AMITY GROUP

OW132120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Members of the Dietmen's League of Japan-China Friendship today elected former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito chairman of the league to replace Yoshimi Furui who resigned from politics because of senility. They also elected Susumu Kobayashi of the Socialist Party, Ichiro Watanabe of the Komei Party and Epichi Nagasue of the Democratic Socialist Party as vice chairmen at an all-member meeting this evening. The 549-member league was formed by Japanese dietmen to promote Japan-China friendship.

Ito, a representative of the Liberal Democratic Party, was foreign minister in the cabinet of Masayoshi Ohira and that of Zenko Suzuki. The new chairman will visit China Friday.

DPRK LOOKS FORWARD TO HU YAOBANG'S VISIT

OW151946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang, March 15 (XINHUA) -- A senior Korean party official said here today that the Korean people were "looking forward to" Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Korea. Kim Yong-sun, secretary, and director of the International Department, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, made the remarks at a get-together at the Chinese Embassy this evening.

He told his Chinese hosts that "Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to our country will be a great event which will consolidate and promote the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese parties and the peoples of the two countries." Some other senior officials of the Korean party were present.

DPRK'S CHONG STRESSES SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

OW151022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Korean Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki said the most pressing task for realizing South-South cooperation today is to convene a South-South summit conference, Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN reported today.

At a banquet Tuesday honoring Gamani Corea, the secretary general of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Chong said Korea will make its efforts for realizing South-South cooperation on the basis of friendship and peace.

He said, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, Korea will establish economic relations and develop trade and economic cooperation with all countries that respect its independence.

He said, Korea opposes all restrictive measures imposed by imperialists and colonialists on the developing countries in international trade and firmly supports UNCTAD for its decisions and measures to raise the export income of the developing countries and promote their economic and technical development.

Gamani Corea who arrived here on March 13 said in his speech that it is the most important social and political problem today to promote as much as possible the economic development of the developing countries. The UNCTAD, he said, will work hard to increase regional and bilateral cooperation among the developing countries.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE FETES NEPALESE DELEGATION

OW151626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Nepalese National Panchayat headed by Vice-Chairman Gopal Chandra Singh Rajbansi was honored by China's National People's Congress Standing Committee at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1844 GMT on 15 March also carries a report on the banquet given by the NPC Standing Committee for the Nepalese Panchayat delegation, which at this point includes the following paragraph: "Vice chairman Ye Fei has expressed a warm welcome to the delegation of the Nepalese National Panchayat on behalf of the NPC Standing Committee. He said: Since China and Nepal established diplomatic relations in 1955, the leaders of the two countries have had numerous exchanges of visits, and the Nepalese National Panchayat has sent delegations to visit China and on five occasions. These visits have contributed significantly to the enhancement of the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and two peoples."]

Welcoming the delegation, Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, spoke highly of Nepal's independent and non-aligned foreign policy and her positive role in international affairs.

Nepal has consistently opposed aggression and expansion as well as power politics and demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, he said. Nepal has also worked hard to safeguard norms governing international relations and the purpose and principles of the non-alignment movement, for which it has been widely praised by the international community, Ye Fei said.

"King Birendra's proposal for turning Nepal into a zone of peace has won support from more and more countries," he said. "As sincere friends of Nepal, we are overjoyed at your achievements and we wish you greater success," Ye Fei told the Nepalese guests.

Vice-Chairman Rajbansi, in his toast, said that the Nepalese Government and people are eagerly looking forward to the state visit to Nepal by President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamel.

"We firmly believe that His Excellency President Li Xiannian's visit to Nepal will surely enhance friendship and cooperation between our two countries," he added. Rajbansi hoped that the Chinese National People's Congress and the Nepalese National Panchayat would increase contacts so as to promote friendship between the two peoples.

[The XINHUA Domestic Chinese version here adds the following: "Also present at the banquet were Liu Wei and Luo Qiong, members of the NPC Standing Committee; Ding Guangen, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee; and Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."]

The Nepalese delegation arrived here this afternoon.

NEPALESE FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES WITH CHINA

OW151524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Katmandu, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Mutual respect for and firm faith in the five principles of peaceful coexistence have given permanence to the relations between Nepal and China, Nepalese Foreign Affairs Minister Padma Bahadur Khatri said here today.

NEW ROUND OF SINO-BRITISH HONG KONG TALKS BEGIN

OW160210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- The tenth round of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue began here at 9 a.m. this morning. The new round of talks is scheduled to continue through tomorrow.

## XINWEN SHE Report

HK161011 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0845 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The 10th round of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue began in Beijing at 0900 this morning.

Soon after both sides took their seats, Zhou Nan, head of the Chinese delegation, told the British delegates smilingly: "At last, it snowed in north China 2 days ago. Probably it snowed more heavily in Shanxi, Shaanxi, southern Hebei, and western Shandong, and the drought in north China has been relieved to some extent. The pity is that very little snow has fallen in Beijing." Evans, head of the British delegation, replied with a smile: "It snowed very little in Beijing's eastern suburbs where I live, only about 1 mm deep. The boys expected heavier snow."

After that the talks were formally started in a lively [huo yue 3172 6460] and relaxed atmosphere. Both sides will continue the talks tomorrow.

THAI OFFICIAL ON SRV THREAT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW151148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Hong Kong, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Thai Deputy Prime Minister Bhichai Rattakul said in Jakarta Tuesday that Vietnam -- not China -- is a threat to Southeast Asia, in particular to his country, the JAKARTA POST reported yesterday. At a press conference here, the visiting deputy prime minister cited the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea as an example.

However, Bhichai demonstrated his understanding of a statement made in Hanoi by General Benny Murdani, chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, that Vietnam "is not a threat to Indonesia."

"I do understand if he did say that. Indonesia is so far away from Vietnam," he noted. "But Vietnam is next to us. I can say that Vietnam is a threat to us, a threat to Malaysia, to Singapore and to Southeast Asia as well."

He said the fundamental principle in this regard "is the withdrawal of all foreign troops" from Kampuchea. Noting that Thailand is not scared of Vietnam's possible intrusion into its territory, Bhichai said "we are prepared. If they intrude, we will hit back, harder."

He added however, Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea has caused concern, "because it has violated the sovereignty of another country." He again denied Vietnamese allegations that Thailand has been providing sanctuaries to the Khmer Rouge forces.

Addressing "a talk program on China" on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of Chinese President Li Xiannian organised by the Research Center for Nepal and Asian Studies, the minister said, "The People's Republic of China is the next door neighbor and a close friend of Nepal. We attach great importance to our relations with China. Indeed, our close and continued relations have been a matter of great satisfaction."

He added, "China has always shown an understanding of Nepal's aspirations and was among the first to extend unqualified support to our proposition that Nepal be declared a zone of peace." "Likewise, she has displayed a keen understanding of the complexity and scope of our economic needs and has been lending valuable cooperation in our development efforts," he said.

The minister pointed out, the close ties and understanding between the two countries have been renewed and strengthened by exchange of visits and views of their leaders. "The forthcoming state visit of President Li Xiannian, the first ever visit by a Chinese president, will certainly add another important chapter in our bilateral relations," he added.

Stating a close identity of views between Nepal and China on many important international issues, the minister said, "Like Nepal, China has always supported the cause of self-determination of the peoples and upheld the principles of sovereign equality and peaceful coexistence between states. She has also been playing an active role in international forums to strengthen the cause of peace and stability as well as promoting the interests of Third World countries. This is evident in the firm support extended by China to the Group of 77 in its effort to restructure the world economy, and thus pave the way to a just international economic order."

On disarmament, he said, "China has shown full understanding of this vital issue and has repeatedly expressed her willingness to work for general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Her appreciation of the global concern is reflected in the categorical undertaking that China would not be the first to use nuclear weapons nor would she use those weapons against a non-nuclear weapon state."

Padma Bahadur Khatri also said, "Those of us who have been impressed by China's all round development over the past few decades are now watching with great interest the implementation of the four modernizations program."

#### PRC AIDS NEPAL LEATHER MANUFACTURING PROJECT

OW152126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Katmandu, March 15 (XINHUA) -- China today agreed to construct a leather gloves and aprons manufacturing project within the Bansbari Leather and Shoe Factory, which is aided by China. The agreement was reached with an exchange of letters. The letters were signed by Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Tu Guowei and Karna Dhoj Adhikari, secretary of the Nepalese Finance Ministry.

Under the agreement, the Chinese Government will provide technical and financial assistance for the construction and initial commissioning of the project, which will have a capacity of 200 pairs of gloves and 100 aprons a day.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF LI XIANNIAN TURKEY VISIT

## Gives Radio Speech

OW151717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said here today that his visit to Turkey had promoted mutual understanding and achieved "positive results."

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1552 GMT on 15 March, in its report on Li Xiannian's radio speech in Ankara, begins as follows: "Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, said in a radio speech here today: 'We had a full and sincere exchange of views with His Excellency President Evren and other Turkish leaders on the international situation and relations between our two countries. Our visit has promoted mutual understanding and friendship and achieved positive results.'"]

Speaking over the radio at the invitation of Turkey's radio and television station, Li said that he and the Turkish leaders had a full exchange of views on the world situation and bilateral relations.

He said that "the contacts between our two great nations go back to ancient times despite the geographical distance between China and Turkey."

He noted that the world-famous "silk route" started at the Chinese city of Xian (used to be called Changan) and ended at Turkey's Istanbul which was used to be named Constantinople. President Li pointed out that the silk route had played an important role in helping establish cultural and commercial ties between the two countries. "Over 10,000 pieces of porcelain kept in the Istanbul Museum are a convincing proof of the friendly exchanges."

He said, "In modern history, our two countries have similar experiences. The Chinese people have always had deep admiration for Ataturk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey." Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Turkey, he went on, their amicable economic, cultural and other relations had developed satisfactorily.

He pointed out that the two countries now faced the same important task to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty and to push their economic development. "Both want to preserve world peace and are opposed to aggression and expansionism. On major international issues, our views are identical or similar."

He said he was convinced that given the efforts of both, the relations between the two countries will develop even better to the interest of their peoples as well as the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

## Tian Jiyun, Erdem Talk

OW151704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem held this afternoon the second round of talks on expanding the economic and trade relations between the two countries. The two sides reached in principle an understanding on the exchange of visits of professional delegations. The two vice premiers are satisfied with the results of their talks.

## Li Hosts Return Banquet

OW151940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and Turkish President Kenan Evren today shared the view that President Li's current visit to Turkey is beneficial to the further promotion of mutual understanding and the continuous development of bilateral friendly relations.

This view was voiced this evening in their respective toasts at the return banquet offered at the Ankara Palace by the visiting Chinese president in honor of President Evren. President Evren's daughter Madame Senay Gurvit and President Li's wife Madame Lin Jiamei were present on the occasion.

Referring to his visit to the Turkish capital of Ankara in the past two days, the Chinese president said, "Thanks to the thoughtful arrangements of President Evren and Madame Senay Gurvit, we have not only witnessed the new look of Turkey but also appreciated your ancient culture. All this has left a deep impression on us."

President Li said that he had held talks with President Evren "in a sincere and friendly spirit."

"We had a full exchange of views on our bilateral relations, the international situation and other issues of mutual concern," he said.

"That is very helpful to the further promotion of mutual understanding, the continuous development of the friendly relations and cooperation existing between the two countries and the maintenance of world peace. It can be predicted that my visit, though not over yet, will achieve complete success," the president said.

In reply, President Evren said: "The three days' talks we held and the exchange of views on either the bilateral relations or the international problems of mutual interest are really helpful and fruitful. We are convinced that the contacts we have had will make us redouble our efforts to develop in an all-round way the bilateral relations of our two countries, thus enabling them to become more vigorous, and will also make our views closer on various international problems."

President Evren said that he and the Chinese president will meet again in Istanbul and continue their talks during President Li's visit to that city beginning tomorrow. The guests and hosts during the banquet proposed toasts to the continuous development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the banquet were members of the Turkish Presidential Council Nurettin Ersin, Tahsin Sahinkaya, Sedat Celasun and Nejat Tumer, Speaker of the Grand National Assembly Necmettin Karaduman, and cabinet ministers and military leaders. Present were also Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun and other principal members of President Li Xiannian's entourage.

## Arrives in Istanbul

OW161244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Istanbul, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian arrived in Istanbul from Ankara this morning to continue his state visit to Turkey.

President Li and his wife Lin Jiamei were seen off at the Ankara airport by Governor of Ankara Province Burhan Cahit Bayar, Mayor of the City Süleyman Onder, and other high ranking officials and officers. A brief ceremony was held at the airport and the Chinese president reviewed a guard of honor.

President Li is accompanied by Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu during his trip to Istanbul. Arriving in Istanbul by the same plane were Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun and other members of Li's entourage.

When President Li and his party alighted from the plane at the Istanbul airport, they were warmly greeted by Commander of the First Army Gen Necdet Ozturun, Governor of Istanbul Province Nevzat Ayaz, Mayor of the city of Istanbul Abdullah Tirtil. Ayaz told President Li, "You are welcome to the city of Istanbul." President Li shook hands with the governor and other Turkish friends. Walking along a long red carpet, he reviewed a guard of honor amidst the strains of music played by a military band.

Along the streets from the airport to the military officers' club where President Li is going to stay, about 100,000 people were waiting for the arrival of distinguished Chinese guests. Many young people, dressed in colorful Turkish national costumes, sang and danced when President Li's motorcade passed by. There was a sea of miniature national flags of China and Turkey in the cheering crowds.

The governor of Istanbul Province told XINHUA, "The entire population of the city is out today to see the arrival of President Li and other distinguished Chinese guests." "I feel very much moved because this is a very important event and it is the first time that Istanbul receives a head of state from China," he added.

President Li and his party will make a three-day stay in Istanbul, the biggest city in Turkey with a population of about 4 million.

#### CHANCELLOR KOHL SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH GDR

OW160803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Bonn, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today expressed satisfaction at the "general positive development" in relations between the two German states and wished to see these relations further expanded within limits of existing treaties.

He was speaking before the Federal Assembly (Bundestag) on the present relations between the two Germanys, at a time when large numbers of Federal German politicians are travelling to the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and leaders of that country also voiced a strong desire to advance relations with it.

Kohl recalled that since the Bundestag submitted its report on German-German relations last year, there has been a "generally positive development" in their relations. "Frequent dialogues," "contacts in various fields" and "constructive cooperation in many fields" between them have taken place, he noted. Kohl expressed the hope that these relations would expand on the basis of the gains already achieved.

He described the two Germanys as in a "community of obligation," saying both sides should work for a relaxation of international tension and see eye to eye on effective measures designed to build up more confidence between the East and West. He also called for closer economic relations between the two Germanys and greater cooperation in environmental protection and sports.

Kohl expressed satisfaction at the fact that the German-German relations have remained stable in spite of the stepped-up nuclear missile race. This will benefit not only the two Germanys but also West Germany's allies, he said.

The West German chancellor however remained firm on his government's consistent stance that the "German issue" remains unsolved and his government will not accept the present "state of division." Federal Germany has consistently maintained that the two Germanys are of one nation with each not being alien to the other and their relations are internal relations of Germany. GDR, however, has different views on this.

#### EEC AGRICULTURAL MINISTERS END 3-DAY MEETING

OW152230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Brussels, March 14 (XINHUA) -- The European Economic Community ministers of agriculture ended a three-day meeting here yesterday with two agreements on gradually abolishing the system of monetary compensation and cutting milk production, thus removing two major obstacles standing in the way of agricultural reform.

The two agreements will solve the problem of a glut in dairy products, reduce farm spending, avoid the crisis of financial resource exhaustion and ease the contradictions between the firm currencies (such as the Federal German mark) and the weaker ones (such as the French franc) within the bloc.

The agreements have created a favorable condition for a bloc summit to be held on March 19 and 20 to save the community from financial ruin. The agreements signify that "Europe can be, but is not yet, saved," said Michel Rocard, French farm minister who presided over the bloc meeting of farm ministers.

Commenting on the two agreements, Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans said "it is almost a miracle" to negotiate such agreements.

Meanwhile, the EEC financial ministers issued a statement here Monday, saying the European currency system has strengthened "(European) currency cooperation" and calling for the maintaining of its role.

However, the bloc foreign ministers, who held a parallel meeting here, failed to agree on easing Britain's budget contributions to the community and increasing the total bloc budget. Observers here said the failure will bear directly on the convention of the summit.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ASSESSES FUTURE OF EEC

OW161003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Brussels, March 15 (XINHUA correspondent) -- The summit of the European Economic Community to be held here next week is believed to be an event which will have a vital bearing on the future of the community. The outlook of the meeting is therefore something of great concern to the general public.

For years, the community has been preoccupied by internal quarrelling which has seriously hampered its effort for creating a political and economic union in Western Europe. Main issues in dispute are the proposed reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), control of runaway spending, reduction of the British budget payments and increase of the community resources, but the most important and thorniest are the CAP reform and budgetary problem.

Though EEC farm ministers after desperate efforts reached two agreements early this week on reduction of milk production and gradual dismantlement of the monetary compensation amounts, outstanding issues of the community still hang over.

Britain's insistence on control of the community spending, including agricultural spending, and reduction of its budget contributions are regarded as major obstacles in the way of agreement at the Brussels summit. British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has said: "The two conditions must be met if the community's resources are to be increased." Observers here predict that Britain's request for a permanent reduction in its net payment to the EEC budget looks set to dominate the summit.

The pressure for reforms of the CAP and financial budget comes mainly from the imminent exhaustion of the EEC budget and British demands for fair net contributions. This year's budget totals 25.36 billion European Currency Units (ECUs). However, the EEC's spending is heading for more than 18 billion ECUs and only 16.5 ECUs are available in the EEC budget.

For the past two and a half months, French President Francois Mitterrand and other EEC heads of state have visited each other and held extensive consultations in an attempt to narrow differences and save the community from collapse. But it is still difficult to say what will come out of the summit.

COMMENTARY ON ABROGATION OF LEBANESE-ISRAELI AGREEMENT

HK120748 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 84 p 6

["Short" commentary: "A New Turning Point"]

[Text] On 5 March the Lebanese Government formally announced the abrogation of the troop withdrawal agreement between Lebanon and Israel, which was reached on 17 May 1983, and decided to renew the national reconciliation meeting on 12 March. This step taken by the Lebanese Government represents a new turning point in the Lebanese situation, which is attracting worldwide attention.

As everyone knows, the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was reached under the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and through the U.S. "mediation between the two sides." Israel has ignored this agreement for a long time. It has not only delayed the withdrawal of troops under various peremptory "preconditions," but has also willfully trampled upon the sovereignty of Lebanon and extended its military occupation of southern Lebanon. Facts have shown the whole world that the situation, in which Lebanon has been fragmented and put into deep national crisis, was created by Israel's brutal invasion of this country.

At present, although the Lebanese-Israeli agreement has been abrogated by the Lebanese Government, the Lebanese crisis has not yet come to an end because of this. Around the time of the announcement by the Lebanese Government of the abrogation of the agreement, the Israeli authorities threatened to "take unilateral action" against Lebanon. On the other hand, they sent out troops to advance northward along the Awwali River and conducted wanton and indiscriminate bombing of the central mountainous areas in Lebanon. Their brazen acts of aggression will make the turbulent Lebanese situation deteriorate at any possible time. Under the pressure of both internal and external opinion, the United States has withdrawn its Marines deployed in Lebanon from the Beirut area to warships offshore. However, a great number of U.S. warships are still cruising in Lebanese waters, waiting for the opportune moment to go into action. The interference and involvement of the military forces of big powers in Lebanon's internal conflicts can only lead to the aggravation of the contradictions within this country and will be of no help in ending the Lebanese crisis at an earlier date.

The problems in Lebanon should be solved by the Lebanese people themselves through consultations. The fundamental problem in solving the Lebanese crisis is that Israel should first withdraw its troops from Lebanon unconditionally and completely. Since the Lebanese Government abrogated the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which had aroused serious disputes in this country, various parties concerned have already reached a cease-fire agreement on the new basis. The Chinese people always have deep sympathy with the Lebanese people for their miseries. We hope that the present development of events will be conducive to an earlier realization of reconciliation and earlier restoration of peace and stability in this country.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS LI XIANNIAN'S JORDAN VISIT

HK151026 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 84 p 6

["Newsletter From Jordan" by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Li Yunfei and Chen Jichang: "A New Chapter in China-Jordan Relations"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 March President Li Xiannian concluded his 6-day visit to Jordan and left Amman for Turkey by special plane. During his visit to Jordan President Li was accorded a warm and grand reception and lavish hospitality by the Jordanian Government and people, and the visit was a great success.

President Li and King Husayn held two rounds of fruitful talks, and officials of both governments also held working conferences with their counterparts. The two state leaders exchanged views on the present international situation, major international issues, especially the Middle East issue, and on bilateral relations, and found that their views were generally identical.

President Li's visit to Jordan at a time when the Middle East situation is turbulent, with disputes occurring one after another, has particularly drawn close attention from the media.

During his visit to Jordan President Li reiterated China's consistent, principled stand on the Middle East issue and stressed that China will continue to support the just struggle of the Arab nations and the Palestinian people. He also praised King Husayn for his support for this just struggle and his positive contributions to promoting the Arab world's unity. King Husayn also valued highly China's "firm and faithful position" on supporting the Palestinian people and Arab rights.

President Li had a cordial meeting with Chairman 'Arafat, who came especially to Amman, and this meeting made President Li's trip more significant. At the meeting, President Li reiterated China's support for the PLO, headed by Chairman 'Arafat, and for the Palestinian people's struggle for national rights. Chairman 'Arafat greatly cherished China's support for the Palestinian people's struggle at a moment when they encountered difficulties. He said: "The Palestinian people will always bear in mind the Chinese people's support." "In times of difficulty, you have shown that you are the Arab people's real friends." 'Arafat also accepted with pleasure President Li's invitation to make another visit to China. 'Arafat will certainly receive a warm welcome from the Chinese Government and people.

President Li pointed out: Due to the rivalry between the two superpowers, the Palestinian people will still have to undergo a prolonged, complicated, and painstaking struggle. Under these circumstances, it is of great importance for the Arab nations to strengthen their unity. To explain this point, President Li cited an ancient Chinese saying: "Unity will ensure security, while spirit will bring about danger." Practice proves that the Arab countries can defeat the enemy only by relying on their own strength and closing their ranks to fight together. Public opinion here held that President Li's visit had not only strengthened friendly relations between China and Jordan, but had also consolidated the friendship between the Chinese people and the Arab people.

The positive results of President Li's visit are also reflected in the development of bilateral cooperation between China and Jordan. On 9 March Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and Jordanian Prime Minister Obeidat held talks on bilateral cooperation in the economic, trade, cultural, and sports fields and reached agreements on some projects. China and Jordan have their respective strong points and should learn from each other's strong points and further develop bilateral exchange and cooperation in all fields.

On his trip to Jordan President Li also visited some agricultural and industrial construction projects and some social welfare facilities, including medical and cultural facilities. He offered congratulations and praises on the remarkable achievements made by the Jordanian people under King Husayn's leadership. Although Jordan is short of resources, it has still effectively developed its national economy by adopting appropriate measures which are suited to its own characteristics. Since 1975 Jordan's industry has grown at an average annual rate of over 9 percent. Jordan's experience is very useful and helpful.

The enthusiastic and friendly reception accorded by the Jordanian Government and people to President Li was very impressive. Although King Husayn was very busy with state affairs, he still accompanied President Li all during his trip. The king personally piloted a plane to meet President Li and personally drove President Li to the guesthouse. In order to attend the banquet held by the Jordanian prime minister in honor of President Li, on 9 March Queen Nur postponed her trip abroad until the following day. The grand, warm, and cordial reception accorded by King Husayn and Queen Nur to President Li fully expressed the Jordanian people's profound goodwill toward the Chinese people.

During their 6-day trip President Li and the Chinese delegation received warm welcomes from the Jordanian people wherever they went. Jordanian radio stations and newspapers paid keen attention to President Li's visit and extensively covered the event. The Jordanian television station reported President Li's activities in Jordan every day and broadcast colorful programs with substantive content to give more information about China to Jordan's viewers. The Information Department of the Jordanian Government worked painstakingly and meticulously to help the Chinese media entourage fulfill their coverage work.

Since China and Jordan established diplomatic relations, bilateral relations have developed smoothly all the way and the two countries have been steadily expanding their cooperation and exchange in all fields. The purpose of President Li's visit was to "increase mutual understanding, learn from each other's strong points, deepen friendship, and advance cooperation." At the end of his visit, President Li said: His visit "has achieved all expected aims." We have every reason to say that the visit and its achievements have added a new chapter to the annals of Sino-Jordanian friendly relations.

PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW150545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Chinese PLA General Political Department on 12 March issued a circular calling for all those Army units required to carry out party rectification in the first phase to conscientiously study and resolutely implement the guidelines set out in the No 7 Circular, issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, in order to promote the in-depth development of party rectification.

The General Political Department's circular points out: The No 7 Circular, issued by the the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, clearly defines the points for attention regarding the comparison and examination phase of party rectification, and sets forth new requirements for carrying out party rectification and reforms simultaneously. This is of great guiding significance for promoting the in-depth development of party rectification, guarding against perfunctoriness, and achieving the planned objective in this regard.

In the light of the conditions in the Armed Forces, the General Political Department has put stress on the following matters:

1. It is imperative to ensure that a good job is done in entering the comparison and examination phase. All major units must strictly examine their subordinate units, according to the requirements for a thorough study of the documents on party rectification set by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the party Central Committee Military Commission. Units, which have met the requirements, may enter the comparison and examination phase, and all those not yet meeting the requirements, must continue to conscientiously study these documents, and not hastily enter that phase. In view of the represent situation, stress should be placed on taking actual conditions into consideration, studying and discussing party rectification documents, and clearly understanding the major problems party committees and Army organizations should solve in the course of party rectification.
2. Comparison and examination should be made, according to the actual conditions in Army building, and with a view to solving major problems. Stress should be placed on solving the problems facing us. Through comparison and examination, it is necessary to bring positive factors into full play, to overcome negative ones, and to enable party organizations and the broad masses of party members to energetically make progress, dare to blaze new trails, and work more vigorously, and with one heart and one mind to build a modern and regular revolutionary Army, and to accomplish the party's general task and objective.
3. It is necessary to resolutely carry out the rules set out in the circular of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and to effectively use the weapons of criticism and self-criticism. An outstanding problem now is that some leading cadres lack the spirit of making criticism, especially self-criticism. It is essential to further enhance our understanding, to take a correct attitude, and to strengthen our consciousness in remolding ourselves. The secretary and deputy secretaries of a party committee should play an exemplary role in modestly listening to others' opinions, treating others as equals, and daring to make criticism and self-criticism. Good forms, such as holding heart-to-heart talks and laying one's heart bare, should be adopted to create a favorable atmosphere of mutual trust in which people treat one another openheartedly and speak their minds freely. This will make it possible for us to make serious and lively criticism and self-criticism.
4. It is necessary to further grasp the simultaneous carrying out of party rectification and reform, and leading cadres in particular should take the lead in doing so, by taking practical action in this regard.

Units which have made little progress in this respect should find out the causes for this, and take measures to carry out party rectification and reform by tackling outstanding problems thoroughly, in order to make a breakthrough. Units which have not yet started party rectification should continue to carry out reform before doing so.

CYL PRAISED FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

OW151215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1251 GMT 11 Mar 84

[According to a "public notice" transmitted by XINHUA at 1142 GMT on 11 March, all newspapers should "frontpage in prominent position" the following item.]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- Note of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee: The CYL Central Committee has done a comparatively solid and effective job in the comparison and examination work among the party members of its office. Its experience can be summarized into the following three points: good examples set by the leading cadres in the examination work; a genuinely democratic atmosphere, under which everyone dares to speak his innermost thoughts and feelings; and extensive heart-to-heart activities. This experience conforms with the basic spirit of the No 7 circular of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Owing to different tasks in the work and to the different composition and experiences of the party members and party-member cadres, all departments and localities face different major problems in the current party rectification. Therefore, specific methods for conducting comparison and examination work should be based on the special characteristics of each department or locality, and should not all follow the same pattern. However, the above-mentioned three-point experience, especially the first point, should be common requirements. The office of the CYL Central Committee has done a good job in comparison and examination work because it has set strict demands and high standards from top to bottom, and paying attention only to party spirit and not being afraid of losing face, has penetratingly analyzed the office's problems and made them known to the public. As a result, its prestige, instead of being tarnished, has been enhanced. Such a spirit in unfolding criticism and self-criticism is precisely the requirement for rectifying the party's style. In light of this, the experience of the office of the CYL Central Committee is of universal significance. It is hoped that, in striving to accumulate new experiences, party committees and party organizations of all departments and commissions under the central and state organs, provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities will proceed from reality, and in accordance with the special characteristics of each department or locality, use the CYL Central Committee's experience as a reference by having the leading cadres, primarily the No 1 and No 2 persons, take the lead in doing a good job in comparison and examination work and set good examples in unfolding criticism and self-criticism. [end of note]

After conscientious thorough preparations, the party rectification work of the CYL Central Committee office entered into the stage of comparison and examination work, beginning 5 January. After 2 months' work, the leading members of the Secretariat and the 196 party members of the office have completed comparison and examination work. All the leading members, leading cadres, and ordinary party members carried out the work in a serious, earnest, but lively manner. It is the consensus of the party members and cadres that the comparison and examination work has greatly enlightened their thinking. Some party members said this was the first time since they were admitted into the party that they have analyzed themselves and criticized others in so serious and earnest a manner, and that they will never forget the experience.

The comparison and examination work has effectively raised the consciousness of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee in discussing important matters, understanding the situation as a whole, doing a good job of its own work, and further creating a new situation in the work of the whole league. It has also greatly inspired the revolutionary enthusiasm of the large number of party members in dedicating their youth to the cause of the league. Thus, a new atmosphere of close unity, diligent study, intense work, and determination to blaze new trails has emerged from top to bottom throughout the office.

The fundamental reason why the party members of the CYL Central Committee have not acted in a perfunctory manner is that they are able to proceed from the characteristics and actual situations in their own departments, and resolutely and creatively implement the guidelines laid down by the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification and by the related directives of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Their three basic experiences are as follows:

1. Leading cadres, particularly the No 1 and No 2 leading cadres, take the lead in doing comparison and examination work. In order to follow the principle of leading bodies and leading cadres first, and the masses of party members second, the eight members and alternate members of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee took the lead in doing comparison and examination work among themselves from 5 to 12 January. Attending a comparison and examination work meeting were responsible comrades of the Party and Government Cadres Bureau of the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department and the comrades concerned of the general office for party rectification under the CYL Central Committee. In order to tackle the major issues in the leading groups and among leading members of the Secretariat, the eight members and alternate members of the Secretariat adopted various forms to repeatedly solicit the opinions of the cadres, party members, and noncommunist masses prior to their comparison and examination work. All the comrades made earnest and ample preparations.

On 17 January, the CYL Central Committee organs held a general membership meeting of party members. On behalf of the Secretariat, Comrade Hu Jintao made a factual report on how the members and leading members of the Secretariat carried out comparison and examination work, and he welcomed criticism and supervision. The eight members of the Secretariat also had returned separately to their respective party branches to do comparison and examination work. Calling for efforts to offer their opinions to the Secretariat, Comrade Wang Zhaoguo said: Do not enumerate people's merits or praise them to the sky. The main task is to offer criticisms. People are welcome to "take away the kettle that does not whistle." The sincere attitude of the Secretariat has aroused an excellent response among the masses of party members.

2. We must work hard to create a truly democratic atmosphere, in which everyone is willing to air his views and dares to do so. After entering the stage of comparison and examination, some party members still have worries on their minds. They are not willing to lay bare their true thoughts. A few party members, who committed wrongs or spoke erroneously during the "Great Cultural Revolution" or after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, are afraid that they will be punished when the things buried deep in their minds are exposed in the course of making comparisons and examinations, and that their evildoings and wrong words in the past may leave a bad impression in the minds of the leadership and the masses, and may even affect their own futures. The Secretariat believes that the "leftist" practices that prevailed in past political movements will never be repeated in the current party rectification drive. It is necessary to create a democratic atmosphere, in which everyone is willing to come out with what is on his mind and dares to air his views. Otherwise, it will be impossible to achieve our goal of overcoming negative factors and carrying forward positive ones in the course of carrying out party rectification.

3. It is necessary to develop heart-to-heart talks activities extensively. In recent years, there have been frequent personnel changes in various organs under the CYL Central Committee, and there is a fairly large number of new cadres. In addition, people very seldom exchange their views ordinarily. After everyone enters the state of comparison and examination, there will be a strong desire and demand to deepen mutual understanding between the higher and lower levels, between one organ and another at the same level, and between leading cadres and the masses of party members. Many party members are not sure whether or not they have maintained a firm grip on the major issues and understood the issues well enough in the course of measuring themselves by the standards and conducting self-examination. They wish to solicit the views of the party organizations and the comrades around them prior to their appearance before a meeting to conduct self-examination like "doctors holding a group consultation on a patient." The Secretariat believes: The aforementioned demand is quite valuable. It reflects the awareness and enthusiasm of the broad masses of party members in transforming their own subjective work. In order to firmly strengthen ideological work of a mass nature individually and meticulously during the stage of comparison and examination work, the Secretariat has decided to extensively develop heart-to-heart talk activities among all organs under the CYL Central Committee. This decision has rapidly won a warm response among the broad masses of party members and cadres.

Recently, in order to strengthen the work of party rectification in various organs under the CYL Central Committee, Comrade Wang Zhanguo and others have separately led six groups to conduct investigation and study in basic-level units and have submitted their reports to the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee on the local situation in conducting comparison and examination work. They have continued to solicit the views of cadres of local CYL organs on the Secretariat and the CYL Central Committee organs. While vigorously carrying out party rectification and making reforms, they have guided the enthusiasm of the comrades, whipped up in the course of party rectification, onto the path of creating a new situation in the development of CYL work. They have already made arrangements in this regard to further unify the thinking of all leading organs in the CYL on the basis of the general targets and tasks laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress. With these general targets and tasks in mind, they have decided that efforts will be made this year to carry out some activities that will affect teenagers.

#### HANDICAPPED FUND ESTABLISHED IN BEIJING

OW160128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- The China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped was established here today.

The honorary director-in-chief of the fund is Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Among the 27 honorary directors are party and state leaders and noted figures from all walks of life, including Yu Qiuli, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Rong Yiren, Zhang Jingfu, Song Ping, Kang Keqing, Wang Guangying, Cui Yueli, Ma Haide (George Hatem), Hua Luogeng, Huang Jiasi and Fei Yi-ming.

The director-in-chief is Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, and the deputy directors-in-chief are Li Zheng, Deng Pufang, Zhang Zikuan and Guo Ji. The 40-year-old Deng Pufang, who is handicapped himself, is a son to Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese top leader.

The general secretary is Wang Luguang.

The fund is a national welfare organization recognized by the Chinese Government. It will develop friendly contacts and cooperation with compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, Overseas Chinese, foreign friendly associations and individuals, as well as with international organizations for the handicapped.

The fund emblem is a plum blossom, symbolizing (since plums flower in winter) the tenacity, self-confidence and self-respect of the handicapped and their courageous determination to make progress. The design at the center of the emblem represents a wheelchair formed out of the initial letters of the Chinese expression for "handicapped."

#### LEADERS ATTEND MEETING TO COMMEMORATE LAO SHE

OW152343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- China today honored its late outstanding writer Lao She as a "cultural giant" and "art innovator with both extensive knowledge and profound scholarship" at a meeting here commemorating the 85th anniversary of his birth. Among the 300 people present were party and state leaders Peng Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Xu Deneng and Wang Renzhong. Bai Jiefu, vice-mayor of Beijing as well as representatives of literary and art circles, also attended.

Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, has written to Lao She's widow Hu Jieqing, to pay tribute to the late writer.

Lao She was a famous novelist, playwright and master of folk art. His splendid contributions to literature and the arts gained him the title -- "the people's artist" -- in 1951 from the Beijing Municipal Government. He was persecuted by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their followers at the beginning of the "Cultural Revolution" and died in 1966. He was politically rehabilitated in 1978.

Peng Zhen, former mayor of Beijing and now chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, praised Lao She as "a man who marched forward with the times." He witnessed Lao She's great service to the people after liberation, he said. Peng said: "Who is better? The man who displays his own greatness or the man who demonstrates the people's? I think the latter; and Lao She was just such a man."

He said he hoped that thousands of writers like Lao She would emerge in China.

Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said that Lao She was "one of the founders of modern Chinese literature after the May 4th Movement of 1919." Lao She added luster to modern Chinese literature and enriched world literature as well, Zhou Yang said. He called Lao She a pioneer of typically Chinese culture who never worshipped or imitated Western literature blindly.

Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, commended Lao She in a written speech as an outstanding realistic writer who loved the people, knew the people and shared weal and woe with them.

Hu Jieqing, Lao She's widow, said he had hoped that people would recognize him as "a mere pawn who has done his duty in literature." Today, she said, "the speeches made by his friends here are like a huge monument, far greater than what Lao She could hope for in his life."

She said that she and her children had decided to donate to the state the residence Lao She had lived in for 16 years, including his manuscripts, different editions of his books, translations, and relics, calligraphy and paintings he had collected. She said she hoped that these might be of use to visitors to Lao She's former home and to researchers of his works.

Tonight, the Beijing People's Art Theatre put on Lao She's play "The Teahouse" and tomorrow CCTV will show the feature film "My Life" adapted from Lao She's novelette of the same name. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1710 GMT on 15 March carries a similar report which says that in his speech at the above meeting, Peng Zhen says that he regarded Lao She as the people's artist, a title that Lao She fully deserved. He hoped that Lao She's undertaking would be carried on. The XINHUA Chinese report also says that the meeting was presided over by Xia Yan and among those present were Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Yang Jingren, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, and Ye Shengtao, as well as responsible persons of the departments concerned and representatives from literary and art circles, including Zhu Muzhi, Zhou Weizhi, Lin Mohan, Zhao Pengfei, Tao Dun, Ding Ling, Feng Zhi, Ai Qing, Zhang Guangnian, Zang Kejia, Mao Yisheng, and Wu Zuoren. Yang Hansheng, Bai Jiafu, Cao Yu, Hu Feng, Zhong Jingwen, Hou Baolin, and Xia Chun spoke at the meeting.]

#### PLANS TO RESUME CEREMONIAL GUN SALUTES ANNOUNCED

OW160857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has decided to resume the practice of firing a 21-gun salute for visiting foreign heads of state and a 19-gun salute for heads of government at welcoming ceremonies beginning this month, the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

China began firing national salutes for visiting heads of state and government in 1961 and stopped in 1966.

#### HUNAN PROFESSORS VIEW POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

HK080853 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 84 p 3

["Newsletter" from reporter Wu Xinhua: "Acting as a Friend Who Gives Sincere and Forthright Advice -- An Interview with Professor Shi Renqiu and Associate Professor Peng Zhaofan of the Hunan University"]

[Text] On 24 February last year, this newspaper carried on its front page a letter from Professor Shi Renqiu and Assistant Professor Peng Zhaofan of Hunan University entitled, "The Policy on Intellectuals Is Far From Being Implemented in Hunan University," which caused strong reaction in Hunan and many places throughout the whole country. Many readers have all along shown concern for Hunan University's work of implementing the policy on intellectuals, wanting to understand the situation of these two professors who have been bold enough to be straightforward in their speeches, and showing concern for what has happened to them after the publication of their letter. This reporter recently interviewed these two professors, taking along the readers' questions.

I knocked at the door of Professor Peng Zhaofan's house by a pond in Hongye Village at the foot of Yuelu Mountain, and he happened to be at home. Assistant Professor Peng, now over 70 years old, is a brilliant conversationalist.

Though he studies and gives lectures in mathematics, he is concerned with politics, the future and fate of the nation, and is famous universitywide for his honesty, frankness, and uprightness, for never stooping to flattery, and he has won the respect of his colleagues and students. In 1957, he was wrongly labeled a rightist, and the wrong was corrected only in 1979. But he did not "draw a lesson" from the personal misfortune caused by the straightforwardness in his speeches, he has never changed his original motive of showing concern for politics and the future of the nation, and has never changed his "pungent" character. While working hard at teaching, he is actively a sincere friend of the party who gives forthright advice. At present, he is a member of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC, a member of the provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, and deputy director of the Hunan University branch of the China Democratic League.

While I was talking with Assistant Professor Peng, Professor Shi Renqiu opened the door and came in. He brought with him an article on the understanding of the discussion on the united front in his study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," seeking the advice of Assistant Professor Peng. Professor Shi is now 73 years old. He gives lectures in physics, and is also well-known on the campus for liking to make criticism. Apart from giving lectures, he is a member of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC, a member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, a member of the Hunan provincial committee of the China Democratic League, and director of the Hunan University branch of the China Democratic League.

I said to the two professors: Since the publication of your letter, a lot of comrades thought that you were really courageous and have been worrying about you. They would like to know how you managed to make the decision to write that letter.

Assistant Professor Peng touched his glasses, and said with a smile: "At that time we also heard people say that we must have eaten "gallbladder of leopard and tiger meat" to have the guts to write that letter. Actually, we did not feel there was anything extraordinary about it when we wrote it."

The two professors told the reporter that they were greatly inspired when they saw that after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee had persisted in seeking truth from facts, in bringing order out of chaos, in frankly and sincerely making self-criticism and correcting the deviations and mistakes in the party's work in the past, in reversing unjust, wrong, and false verdicts, in bringing forward democracy and encouraging the free airing of views, and in showing respect for knowledge and intellectuals. But then they saw that the effects of "leftism" were still strong in Hunan University a few years ago, and the unjust, wrong, and false verdicts of many teachers had been neither partially reversed nor thoroughly reversed, that some intellectuals who cherished the party and the state, had some special skill or knowledge, and had been exerting their efforts for the four modernizations had met with obstructions of every description, being attacked and elbowed out, while some people who were ignorant and incompetent had been promoted again and again and put in important posts, and others had repeatedly abused the teachers, saying: "Don't you be too cocky!" A great number of intellectuals felt repressed. Witnessing these phenomena, the professors felt that they had the duty to report the situation to the party.

In excitement, Professor Shi said: "The fact that we wrote that letter was based on our firm belief in the correctness of the current principles and policies adopted by the CPC Central Committee. As a veteran teacher and member of the China Democratic League, I reported to the party newspaper on the problems existing in the implementation of the policy on the intellectuals, so as to help the party do well in implementing the policy and to promote the four modernizations. There should be no shirking of responsibility!"

Assistant Professor Peng said in sincerity: "We are members of the China Democratic League, comrades and friends of the CPC. And true comrades and friends should give sincere and forthright advice! We should not be yes-men, and we should not remain indifferent when we see things that are bringing dishonor to the CPC. Concerning those people who are doing harm to the CPC, we should deal with them like 'eagles that drive away the destructive birds.'"

Sometimes, good advice jars the ear. In particular, in localities and units where there has not been a fundamental change for the better in the party's style, if a person reveals the mistakes and shortcomings of the leadership, he will have to run some risks. This has been very much the case with the two professors since their letter was published. Some people on the campus abused them by saying that they "had betrayed Hunan University"; others said: "Most likely, Professor Shi is getting impatient to go to his doom"; still others even glared with their "leftward-looking" eyes, saying ferociously: "We will wait and see just how much longer that old rightist Peng Zhaofan will come out in the open to launch his attack!" The two professors just dismissed these words with a smile, not even caring to think about those malicious gossips.

The two professors have faith in the CPC, and rely on the CPC, while the party organization also trusts and supports them. Since the publication of their letter, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has attached great importance to it. Comrade Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee made a special trip to the university to call on these two professors, learning from them the existing problems on the campus, and listening to their advice on the further implementation of the policy on the intellectuals. Toward the end of April, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee sent a work team to the university, helping it to implement the policy on intellectuals. The two professors were invited to join in the leading group for reexamining the implementation of the policy on intellectuals of the university. A lot of people wrote letters or sent telegrams from all parts of the country to show their respect for the two professors, and to thank them.

In talking about the situation of the university in the implementation of the policy on the intellectuals, the two professors told the reporter:

With the help and support of the work team sent by the provincial CPC Committee, the University CPC Committee has taken the lead in weeding out "leftist" ideological effects, reversed the political verdicts of 293 comrades, and corrected or eliminated the erroneous effects. Among them, 184 cases had long failed to be solved, or their verdicts had failed to be reversed because no attention had been attached to them, while the verdicts of the other 109 cases had not been completely reversed or the bad effects were not publicly eliminated though their verdicts had been reversed. The university has reexamined and weeded out over 850 personnel files, removed over 500 copies of diversified materials which should not have been kept in those personnel files, and by means of adding notes on the files, deleted the false and improper wording, and inappropriate conclusions in the personnel files, all of which has enabled many intellectuals to ease their minds, and to dispel their worries. The university has begun to attach importance to problems of the intellectuals in their living and working conditions; of the 99 houses built last year, 96 have been allotted to intellectuals such as assistant professors, lecturers, and technicians; and the 161 liquefied petroleum gas stoves allotted to the university by the department concerned have all been allocated for the use of the professors and lecturers.

The two professors were particularly happy to tell the reporter: Those teachers whose verdicts have been reversed or corrected have had their minds eased. Their initiative in teaching and scientific research has been remarkably heightened. They said: We must try to make a good showing and work hard, to prove that the party's policy on intellectuals is correct. Since his verdict has been reversed, Lu Guochu, a teacher of the radio teaching and research section under the electrical engineering department, who has an artificial leg and who was once labeled a "bandit," now spends most of his time during the week doing experiments in a factor 40 li away from the campus.

Anyway, Hunan University is making progress, compared with that time when the two professors wrote their letter.

The two professors said: In order to be a good friend of the CPC who gives sincere and forthright advice, it is necessary for one to practice constant self-examination, to find out whether one's words and actions conform to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to sum up experiences and lessons, and to improve oneself continuously.

In sincerity, they told the reporter: In the course of helping the university CPC Committee implement the policy on intellectuals, and in correcting the party's style, they were often restricted by objective conditions, and were subjectively not careful enough, therefore, some shortcomings existed. For instance, sometimes they held extreme views, substituting sentiments for the party's policy. It was imperative for them to do well in summing up experiences and lessons, to better help the party do a good job in its work.

The two professors also told the reporter: After a few months' work, the unjust, false, and wrong verdicts have been reversed in Hunan University. However, the work of implementing the policy on intellectuals should not be left at that. The ideological problems of some comrades have not been solved, some people who spared no efforts to attack the intellectuals during the "Cultural Revolution" and some people who have resisted implementing the policy on intellectuals are still put in important posts; while some activists in implementing the policy on intellectuals have met with censure and repression, and those cases of violating the law and discipline which have aroused the greatest complaint among the masses have not been handled. Having cited these problems, the two professors said resolutely and decisively: We firmly hold that under the leadership of the CPC, the problems of Hunan University will certainly be solved thoroughly. We will help the party organization to do well in party rectification, and contribute our efforts to running Hunan University and the four modernizations well!

#### Professors Commended

HK080859 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 84 p 4

["Editorial postscript" by Ye Ban: "It Is Not Easy To Have a Friend Who Gives Forthright Advice"]

[Text] An ancient saying goes: "A thousand yes-men are not worth one gentleman who is upright and outspoken." It is unavoidable for a locality or a unit to have problems of various descriptions in their work. However, it is by no means a good thing if the leadership hears only the unanimous agreement of yes-men. More often, it is the forthright advice of some upright person that has awakened the deaf and enlightened the benighted, promoting the solving of problems. Professors Shi Renqiu and Peng Zhaofan are just two such friends who give sincere and forthright advice.

A year ago, this newspaper published their letter reporting on the situation of Hunan University, where the policy on intellectuals was far from being implemented. The letter has created far-reaching effects. Today, a year after the publication of the letter, the university has made considerable progress in the work of implementing the party's policies. This is of course the outcome of the joint efforts of the departments concerned, but the changes actually started with the just action of the two professors.

Friends who give sincere and forthright advice are few. This is because such comrades are generally motivated by their concern for the public, leaving behind their personal interests, and are genuinely in agreement with our party. At present, when the work of party rectification and of examining the implementation of the policy on the intellectuals is under way, it is all the more important for leading cadres at all levels to attach importance to listening to different opinions, and to welcoming friends who give sincere and forthright advice. Even if some words sound unpleasant to the ear, it will do no harm to listen to them. "If you are right, we will correct things. If what you propose will benefit the people, we will act upon it."

#### ZHANG AIPING STRESSES SCIENTIFIC TRAINING

OW160917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) — Zhang Aiping, state councillor and minister of national defense, has urged the industrial and technological departments under the ministry to pay greater attention to personnel training and education. This was of strategic importance, he said.

Speaking at a meeting of military colleges held in Beijing between March 8 and 14, he stressed the necessity of developing intellectual resources.

"It will be impossible to speed up the modernization of our army's weaponry and equipment without more specialized personnel, competent both technically and managerially. The worldwide upsurge in new technology places more importance on training and education," he added.

He pointed out that burden of this work must fall on national defense colleges. Teaching capacity must be fully utilized, and teaching and research must be integrated, he said.

#### COMPUTER EXPERTS DISCUSS RESEARCH COOPERATION

OW152138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- Computer software experts from major Chinese universities gathered here today to discuss how to unite to promote China's computer science research.

The five-day meeting will map out a five-year program and a long-term plan up to the year 2000, and set up an inter-university software research and development center. It is attended by 150 faculty members and representatives from government ministries.

Addressing the opening ceremony this morning, Vice-Minister of Education Huang Xinbai disclosed that thousands of university faculty members are engaged in software research and that the major universities under the ministry had achieved nearly 1,000 successes in this field over the past few years.

University-made software had been widely used in the petro-chemical and power industries, off-shore oil exploitation. Chinese character processing and information indexing with satisfactory economic returns, he said.

Speaking of software research planning, the vice-minister called for efforts to learn foreign software technology that suited China's national conditions and to develop software systems based on the needs of the modernization program. China would need more than 100,000 software specialists by 1990, he said, adding that there were only 10,000 at present.

Huang Xinbai advocated universal software education for college students and postgraduates majoring in science and engineering and basic computer training for government functionaries and management personnel. He also suggested that some major universities give software training classes to young people and children during the summer vacation and select promising students from them.

The vice-minister said that the planned software center would coordinate the research of various universities so that they can undertake major projects assigned by the state and serve national construction better.

Zhang Shou, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, gave a report at the meeting this afternoon on the new world technological revolution.

#### HIGH-PRECISION LASER WAVEMETER DEVELOPED

OW160241 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Changchun, March 16 (XINHUA) -- A high-precision laser wavemeter, the first of its kind in China, was approved for use here.

The instrument was developed by the Changchun-based Institute of Optics and Fine Machinery and the Jilin Laboratory of Optical Machinery. Capable of giving accurate readings of the length of a laser wave, the instrument will play an important role in the research and application of laser spectroscopy, laser chemistry, atomic and molecular physics, isotope separation, and laser medicine.

#### INTEGRATED CIRCUIT CHIPS PRODUCTION IMPROVED

OW150443 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- China has trial-produced integrated circuit chips the size of a green bean with 10,000 components on each. This indicates new progress in China in improving production of integrated circuits, which is receiving growing attention as the use of electronic computers spreads, according to officials at the Ministry of Electronics Industry.

The country is producing 850 varieties of integrated circuits, including large-scale integrated circuits.

The national output of integrated circuits was 21 percent more in January and February than in the same period of last year, following an 80 percent increase in annual output in 1983 over 1982.

The quality of Chinese integrated circuits has improved, officials said. For quality inspections Chinese integrated circuits produced in different parts of the country are put to work for 10,000 hours nonstop. Damage is found in only one percent of the chips, officials added.

In addition to those for computer systems, the country now produces integrated circuits for meters, instruments, broadcasting, telecommunications and industrial control devices and household appliances. China began producing integrated circuits in 1965.

#### EDITORIAL CELEBRATES '8 MARCH' WOMEN'S DAY

HK091343 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Make a Success of Women's Work Focusing on the Party's General Task -- In Celebration of the '8 March' International Working Women's Day"]

[Text] A radiant and enchanting spring scene has ushered in another '8 March' International Working Women's Day.

Today, everywhere in our motherland the vast numbers of women of valiant and heroic bearing are playing their role in many ways. In the drive to build two civilizations, they have made unremitting, herculean efforts to improve themselves and work hard, and in the endeavors to foster, train, and educate children and youngsters, they have taken infinite pains. At present, our country is alive with activity, with everything being in the ascendant. All this is attributed in part to the painstaking efforts of women. While celebrating the "8 March" International Working Women's Day, we extend our highest respects to women on all fronts.

The key to making the socialist motherland prosperous and flourishing and the entire people rich and happy lies in making a success of the four modernizations program. The role of women who "hold up half the sky" is indispensable to every link and every step in the progress of the four modernizations program. In accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and in light of the spirit of the Fifth National Women's Congress, it is necessary to carry out the women's work in the new period focusing on the party's general task and objective, namely, building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The modernization program calls for ideological consciousness, cultural knowledge, and professional skills suitable to its needs. An extremely important task of the whole party and society is raising the political and professional quality of women, paving the way for women so that they can become useful, qualified persons, and training and bringing up women of a new generation with the characteristics of the times, in the 1980's and even in the 1990's.

To elevate the status of women, to bring their role into play, and to safeguard their interests, our party and state have formulated a correct line, principles, and policies, and remarkable achievements have been scored as a consequence. However, it must be noticed that in some departments and localities, the phenomena whereby women are discriminated against, maltreated, and even cruelly injured are not uncommon and that more often than not, a number of women's legal rights are ignored, the notion of men and women being equal stipulated by the Constitution and law has not yet been properly implemented, and women's intelligence and wisdom are inhibited. Fundamentally speaking, these problems result from the remnants of feudal ideas and traditional prejudice characterized by treatment of females as inferior to males. A resolute struggle must be waged against this deep-rooted prejudice. Only in this way can we remove all sorts of obstacles, heighten women's enthusiasm, and create a new situation in women's work.

The in-depth development of the socialist modernization program has not only provided women with more opportunity for employment but also set new demands on women's quality. Due to their own characteristics, women will pay a higher price than men for becoming useful, qualified persons. For this reason, we must make greater efforts to help women become useful, qualified persons. It is necessary to enhance women's ideological consciousness so that they have full confidence in the future of the motherland and are determined to dedicate themselves to the rejuvenation of China, and it is also necessary to create conditions by every possible means for women to acquire an elementary education, to study scientific knowledge, and to learn and master professional skills.

We must resolutely safeguard women's legal rights and interests so that their rights in the aspects of politics, personal property, labor, rest, and education can be ensured practically, and we must also take care of their problems in such aspects as marriage and family life with great warmth, run more businesses in the service of housework, and try our best to ease women's household chores and to free them from trouble at home. Vigorous efforts should be made to select women cadres and to bring into play their role in managing state affairs.

The call of self-respect, self-love, self-esteem and self-improvement issued by the Fifth National Women's Congress to women all over the country is an embodiment of the mental outlook of the Chinese women of the 1980's and has become the motto of the majority of women in conducting themselves. With the spirit of "four selfs," women can have a sense of pride of being the masters of the country, treasure their own personality, cherish their own good name, and value their own words and deeds and with it they can strive to make progress every day and to improve themselves constantly, thoroughly discarding the inferiority complex and dependent mentality left over by the old society, which have remained as trammels of the minds of a group of people up to now, and willingly resisting the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideology.

To make women's work a success, it is necessary to mobilize the forces of the whole party and society. It is our hope that party and state organizations at various levels will continue to firmly grasp this work and carry it out in a planned way, that they will check on work and sum up experience and promptly solve the problems they have found, and that they will do more concrete work rather than indulging in idle talk. In the past year, a new atmosphere has prevailed in the work of women's federations at all levels, which has been well received by the majority of women. In the new situation, those who are in charge of the Women's Federation work must discuss state affairs, have the situation as a whole in mind, become experts in their own profession, be good at finding out and solving problems, and strive to carry on the women's movement in a down-to-earth and vivid and dramatic way.

A great era is calling us. We must do our own jobs well focusing on the party's general task and objective and greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the great PRC with outstanding achievements.

#### EDITORIAL STRESSES DEVELOPMENT OF AFFORESTATION

HK150331 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Country Is Getting Greener and Greener Each Year"]

[Text] Today is the fifth Arbor Day of our great socialist motherland. Hundreds and millions of people throughout the country will celebrate this festival, which is of great significance, with their own actions by making exerted efforts to plant trees and grow grass.

Launching a mass campaign to cover the motherland with greenery is an important measure for raising the tree cover of China's land mass and creating a sound ecological environment for our nation. It is of great strategic significance, whether to the realization of the objective of quadrupling the gross output value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, or to the existence and development of our coming generations. In the situation at present in which China's rate of plant cover is low and its greening task is extremely arduous, it is entirely necessary and effective to arouse the broad masses in an organized and properly guided way to carry out a sustained and down-to-earth campaign of planting trees and growing grass and flowers year after year. In order to continue to advance this campaign and to carry it out in a more satisfactory way each year, we must stress concentrating our strenuous efforts on the "down-to-earth manner" in which this campaign is being conducted.

To make a success of our work in all fields, we must start with being down-to-earth in everything and emphasizing practical results, and we must make particular efforts to conduct this campaign of covering the country with more trees in such a way. In a very long period of time in the past, China planted a considerable number of trees each year but the survival rate was not high or although trees were planted, they hardly grew luxuriantly. Aside from the lack of stable forestry rights and a strict legal system, one important reason for this state of affairs was our failure to do a solid job, to pay attention to the use of science, and to stress practical results. For example, in afforestation we concentrated exclusively on quantity to the neglect of quality; when planting trees, we did the work "in a massive and unplanned way" and after planting trees, no one was left responsible for taking good care of the trees; and in some places false reports on planted trees were not uncommon. In the places where afforestation was not carried out in a down-to-earth manner, although the call was shouted year after year to cover the country with greenery and to "pay close attention" to greening work, the greening work was mostly carried out perfunctorily. The masses described the greening work carried out in this way as "batch upon batch of trees are planted in spring but they disappear in autumn and another drive has to be repeated in the coming year." This conducting of greening work is not only a waste of manpower and financial and material resources, but has caused delay. As a consequence, the old scenes of China's afforestation remain unchanged. This formalistic work style and proneness to boasting and exaggeration which ignore practical results have remained influential with some comrades up to now and presented major obstacles to the in-depth development of the greening campaign. They must be removed resolutely. A solid job must be done in greening work. It is hoped that cadres at various levels and leading cadres in particular should bring about an earnest turn for the better in their thinking and work style and do a good, solid job in the organization work of the greening campaign in terms of ideology, policy, and material. What is most important at present is to go deep into the realities of life and to implement the CPC Central Committee and the State Council "Directive on Conducting the Campaign of Covering the Motherland With Greenery in a Thorough and Down-to-Earth Manner" which was transmitted not long ago item by item.

All formalistic practices, such as "doing things in a massive and unplanned way" and "concentrating on flourishes while working," must be stopped. Most importantly, we must relax party policy, ascertain everybody's specific responsibilities, use science in planting trees and growing grass, and raise the level of afforestation. We must respect science, act honestly according to objective laws, and strive to combine our enthusiasm for covering the motherland with greenery with a scientific approach. First of all, we must work out a scientific greening plan which is in conformity with both natural and economic laws in the light of the characteristics of local natural environment and socio-economic conditions.

This plan must implement the principle of carrying out tree planting in line with local conditions and in good time and with appropriate methods. Whether to plant trees or bushes or to grow grass hinges on actual conditions. It must pay attention to the rational distribution of different forests and different trees, that is, it is necessary to plant timber forests, economic forests, fuel forests, protective forests, and special forests simultaneously. It must not only introduce from other regions genetically improved strains of trees but develop local species and must also pay attention to planting mixed forests. It is necessary to attach importance to bringing the role of intellectuals into play, to strengthen the scientific and technical guidance toward greening work, and to do a good job of technical service and popularize scientific and technical knowledge by relying on forestry technical personnel so that cadres and the masses can understand the scientific hows and whys of planting trees and growing grass.

From now to the end of this century, there are only about 16 years to go. The objective of covering the motherland with greenery is magnificent but arduous. However, we have a lot of favorable conditions and the common determination and courage of generation after generation which can rapidly change the motherland's natural features. Only when we press forward in the face of difficulties, make unremitting efforts, and carry out the mass campaign of covering the motherland with greenery in a more down-to-earth manner with each passing day can we ensure our country becomes greener and greener each year. Working for 16 years, we can surely make our motherland's vast land, which is as beautiful as brocade, more beautiful.

#### STATE PROVISIONS FOR PEASANTS TO ENGAGE IN TRANSPORT

OW140607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- Certain Provisions of the State Council for Peasants To Engage in the Transportation Business With Motor Vehicles and Vessels and Tractors Purchased Individually or Jointly (27 February 1984)

To develop rural commodity production and enliven the urban and rural economy, the following provisions are made in regard to questions concerning peasants engaging in transport business with motor vehicles and small motor-driven vessels (hereafter referred to as motor vehicles and vessels) and tractors purchased individually or jointly:

1. The state permits peasants to engage in transport business with motor vehicles and vessels and tractors purchased individually or jointly. Local people's governments may make overall arrangements for the development of this type of transport in a planned way according to the actual needs of local economic development and the availability of fuel.
2. To engage in transport business individually or jointly with motor vehicles and vessels and tractors they have purchased, peasants must obtain a certificate from the production brigade or villagers committee and apply for registration at the local industry and commerce administrative department; and business operations may only begin after the application has been examined and approved by the county or city industry and commerce administrative department and a business license has been issued. For year-round operations, a business license will be issued; for temporary operations, a temporary business license will be issued.

Peasants need only possess a certificate from the township government to engage in non-business transport with motor vehicles or vessels and tractors purchased individually or jointly to serve agricultural production and the day-to-day needs of peasants and to deliver farm or sideline products to the state or the market.

3. The motor vehicles and vessels and tractors exclusively used for transport operations by peasants individually or jointly must pass inspections by county, city, or higher traffic and shipping administrative departments and must complete ownership permit (transfer of ownership) applications, registration, licensing and certification procedures. Their drivers and mechanics must undergo examinations and checks according to relevant provisions and obtain qualifying certificates.

Tractors for agricultural uses owned by peasants individually or jointly should be examined by county, city, or higher agricultural machinery administrative departments and should complete ownership permit (transfer of ownership) applications and licensing and certification procedures. Their drivers must undergo examinations and checks according to relevant provisions and obtain qualifying certificates. If tractors for agricultural use have to run on highways, the licenses and certificates must also be stamped with the official seals of the local public security or communications departments according to regulations, and the public security or communications departments will exercise authority over them with regard to traffic safety controls and handling of accidents.

Motor vehicles, vessels and tractors which meet criteria to be scrapped or exceed the limit of fuel consumption standards may not be bought, sold, or kept in use.

4. Transport businesses operated individually or jointly by peasants may engage in freight or passenger transportation.

Those engaged in transporting freight are mainly to undertake the transportation of local farm and sideline products, and goods and materials for rural production and construction and for daily use. If the above-mentioned stipulation is not complied with, the communications department has the authority to impose appropriate restrictions. Transportation of goods over long distances for sale in other countries or provinces shall be governed according to relevant state regulations.

Passenger routes to be served by large or medium-sized buses and small motor-driven vessels engaged in transporting passengers must be approved by county, city, or higher communications departments jointly with industry and commerce administrative departments. The use of tractors for transporting passengers is strictly forbidden.

5. Motor vehicles, vessels and tractors of peasants individually or jointly engaged in transport must be covered by third party liability insurance and ship insurance (including collision insurance) by the People's Insurance Company of China. Those engaged in transporting freight must also have freight transport insurance, and those engaged in transporting passengers must also have passenger accidental injury insurance.

6. Peasants engaged in transport business individually or jointly must observe state policies, laws and decrees, and must submit to supervision by the government department concerned. They must pay taxes and fees according to stipulations by the state and the provincial, autonomous regional and municipal people's governments. They must follow the mileage and transportation costs approved by the communications department in setting transport charges. When transporting valuable or large quantities of goods, a freight contract should be signed to clearly define each side's responsibilities. Breaches of contract or disputes should be handled according to the provisions of the "Economic Contract Law of the People's Republic of China" and other relevant laws and regulations.

7. Peasants legally engaged in transport business individually or jointly are protected by state laws. No department, unit, or individual is allowed to arbitrarily collect fees from them, impose fines at will, or raise fees, and no one is allowed to transfer or apportion their assets.
8. Local agricultural machinery and communications departments should help the rural areas train drivers, mechanics, and maintenance personnel. Related repair departments and units handling vehicles, vessels, or agricultural machinery parts should expand their outlets to provide active repair and technical services for motor vehicles, vessels, and tractors owned by peasants, charging reasonable fees.
9. Violators of these provisions will be punished by the responsible departments concerned, ranging from warnings to economic sanctions and revocation of licenses, based on the merit of each case. Those who have violated criminal laws will be charged for criminal responsibility by the judicial organs according to law.
10. Provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments may formulate procedures for implementation in accordance with these provisions.
11. These provisions will come into force on the day of their promulgation.

#### PLANS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT ANNOUNCED

OW132112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Only 30 percent of China's 800 million peasants will be engaged in crop cultivation in the future, according to Du Runsheng, director of the China Rural Development and Research Center. In a report to senior officials in the Great Hall of the People today, Du said that about 40 percent of the rural workforce will enter industrial and service trades. "The rest will breed livestock, poultry and fish or work in large factories and mines," he added.

He stressed the need for boosting rural commodity production to end the present situation, in which all peasants grow grain crops.

"Rural industry is a necessary supplement to the state-owned industries," he said; "its growth will spread up construction of towns, provide more job opportunities, increase peasants' incomes and improve rural educational standards."

According to a Chinese Communist Party Central Committee document issued earlier this year, rural labor, funds and technology are allowed to move freely, he said. Peasants are also encouraged to set up industrial businesses and service shops in rural towns and to undertake commodity production jointly.

The document provides that peasants may contract farmland with their collectives for 15 years, Du said.

He explained that the responsibility system is actually a two-tier system that combines collective and individual endeavors.

Management of land, planning of crop cultivation, construction of irrigation works, purchase of heavy duty farm machinery and running of collective welfare facilities are still responsibilities of the collectives, he said. Undertakings within the capability of individual households are left to the peasants, he added. The responsibility system represents a unique way to develop the collective economy and uphold the socialist road in the Chinese countryside, Du said. China's agriculture has great potential for expansion under the household-based responsibility system and with the adoption of new technology, he added.

In spite of serious natural disasters, China harvested 380 million tons of grain and 4.5 million tons of cotton last year, meeting the quotas set under the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85), Du said.

#### SNOWFALL EASES DROUGHT PLAGUING NORTH CHINA

OW141816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Snow fell in parts of north and northwest China during the past two days, helping ease the drought plaguing the areas, the Central Meteorological Station reported today.

A fall of two to nine millimeters was reported in northern Shaanxi Province, southern Shanxi Province, central and southern Hebei Province and western Shandong Province. Central Shanxi Province recorded snows of more than ten millimeters.

The Beijing area reported a fall of about two millimeters yesterday evening.

#### BANK PLANS TO ISSUE DISCOUNT INTEREST LOANS

OW131119 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China will issue a billion yuan (renminbi) of loans at discount interest rates to support the production of quality products, XINHUA learned from the bank today.

This is an important policy measure adopted by the bank to help enterprises raise their economic results, said a bank official.

The bank will see to it that the loans are really used for the manufacture of quality and well-known brand products, the official said.

The loans will be given only to those enterprises which are really capable of manufacturing quality products, he said.

He asked the localities and enterprises to make the best possible use of the professional loans.

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ANHUI COMMISSION DISCUSSES MILITIA WORK

OW160632 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] The Anhui Provincial People's Armed Forces Commission held a meeting on 10 March to review militia work over the past few years. The meeting stressed discussing problems cropping up after structural reforms, formulating new measures and presenting the major tasks of militia work for this year. Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial governor and chairman of the provincial People's Armed Forces Commission, presided over and addressed the meeting.

Jiu Dehe, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Armed Forces Commission and commander of the provincial Military District, Political Commissar Zhang Mingyuan and Deputy Commander (Guo Shengkun) and members of the commission attended the meeting.

The meeting studied the major problems in militia work and drew up plans for work in 1984. The meeting called on the various localities to conscientiously strengthen leadership, ensure success in reshuffling the militia organizations and advance political work among the militiamen. Presently the various local militia organizations must extensively publicize the study of the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1 among the militiamen and educate them to become vanguards in implementing party policies. The various localities must also earnestly reform militia work, experiment with new approaches in work, sum up new experiences, and constantly strive to create a new situation in building the militia.

FUJIAN'S HU PING OUTLINES ECONOMIC GROWTH PLANS

OW151134 [Editorial Report] Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 12 March broadcasts a 2.5-minute report on Governor Hu Ping's government work report, delivered at the current Second Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress. In his report, Hu Ping says that the provincial government has continued administrative and economic reforms in 1983, which has spurred economic development. He points out: "The province's gross industrial and agricultural output value reached 16.26 billion yuan last year, or 7.5 percent more than 1982." Foreign investment in the province exceeded U.S.\$47.9 million in the same year. Despite the global recession in international trade, the province's total exports still rose 3.9 percent.

Governor Hu Ping continued: "Following stepped-up efforts against criminal activities in 1983, public security and social order in the province have noticeably improved. The campaign to promote activities on the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves has improved social conduct and brought about a better moral outlook among the people."

At 1130 GMT on 13 March, the same station broadcasts a 2-minute report on Hu Ping's report, dealing with the building of civilized units in the urban and rural areas of Fujian Province. The governor says: "To push forward the building of civilized cities, it is essential to build a large number of civilized streets, shops, factories, and schools. In the rural areas, it is necessary to build more civilized townships and villages." In order to control population growth in the province, it is imperative to further promote family planning.

Dwelling on ideological and political work and building a spiritual civilization, Governor Hu Ping says: "The broad masses of people must be educated ideologically on patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism."

At 1130 GMT on 14 March, the station broadcasts a 3-minute report on group discussions concerning Governor Hu Ping's government work report. At the group discussions, held on 14 March, the deputies maintain that it is imperative to seek unity of thinking in order to further create a new situation in work.

The secretary of the Chongan County CPC Committee, (Zhao Daren), stressed that the key to further economic development lies in a more flexible economic policy. He called attention to the new enthusiasm of commune members and the accelerated building of forestry bases in Chongan County since the relaxation of forestry policy by the provincial government.

Standing Committee member Zhang Zhaodi of the provincial People's Congress stressed that incompetent cadres must be fired. Another Standing Committee member, Nan Tiaoshan, proposed the institution of the responsibility system among leaders of the province's more than 60 counties and cities for economic construction.

#### JIANGSU HOSTS XIZANG LEADERS DURING VISIT

OW160441 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Acting in accordance with the central leading comrades' instructions, a visiting group from the Xizang Autonomous Region led by Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, paid a visit to this province. The purpose of their visit was to study how to adopt more flexible policies, enliven the economy, and accelerate the four modernizations under the guidance of the party's line formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee.

On the evening of 13 March Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Zhou Ze, Liu Lin, Jin Xun, Ye Xutai, Luo Yunlai, Sun Jiazheng, and leading comrades of the provincial departments concerned met comrades of the visiting group from the Xizang Autonomous Region at the Jinling Hotel in Nanjing. During their conversation they encouraged each other in a warm atmosphere of unity between fraternal nationalities, pledging to exert joint efforts in creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Members of the visiting group are leading comrades of the Xizang Autonomous Region's party and government organizations Redi, Duojiicaidan, Yangling Duojie, and Ba Sang -- all of the Tibetan nationality -- and Song Ziyuan and responsible comrades of the autonomous region's Advisory Commission, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional People's Government, the prefectural party committees, and a number of the county party committees, totalling 52 persons.

They arrived in Wuxi from Beijing on the morning of 9 March to begin their 6-day tour of the province. Accompanying them on a tour of various places were Feng Lingang, deputy director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Wu Jinghu, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and Chu Jiang, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress.

During their stay here, members of the visiting group from the Xizang Autonomous Region toured Wuxi, Changzhou, and Changshu Cities, Wuxi, Jiangyin, Shazhou and Wujin Counties, and visited factories and enterprises run by communes and production brigades in these cities and counties. They were accorded a warm welcome from leading comrades of the cities, counties, townships, villages, communes, production brigades, factories, mines, and other enterprises they toured. They were briefed on progress in economic development and on the profound changes which have occurred in the respective areas and units since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The comrades from Xizang were told frankly about the weak links in production and other work at present and the differences between the fraternal provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. They were also briefed on the plans made and steps taken to contribute to the quadrupling of the country's total agricultural and industrial output value by persisting in the party's correct line, principles, and policies.

Before leaving the province, members of the Xizang group heard a report on Jiangsu Province's economic work submitted to them on the morning of 14 March by leading comrades of departments concerned of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government. They also attended a forum held that afternoon to discuss the report.

They left Nanjing for Guangzhou on the evening of 14 March.

#### JIANGXI COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ELECTION WORK

OW140115 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial Election Committee held the third provincial meeting on election work from 6 to 9 March in Nanchang. Among those attending the meeting were Ma Jikong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial Election Committee; and Xie Xianghuang, Xin Junjie, and Huang Xiandu, vice chairmen of these two committees.

Chairman Ma Jikong delivered the opening and closing addresses. He said: According to the organic law for local people's congresses and governments, the people's congresses of counties and townships have a term of 3 years. The county and township people's congresses in our province were elected in 1981, and their term ended last year. The election of new county and township people's congresses, as required by the law, is a major task this year in the political life of the people throughout the province. We must fully understand the importance and urgency of this task, place it high on our agenda, and do well by working in a planned and systematic manner.

Vice Chairman Xie Xianghuang delivered a report at the meeting, entitled "Do a Good Job of the Election of New County and Township People's Congresses by Giving Full Play to Democracy and Acting in Strict Accordance with the Law." (Shi Quanbao), director of the provincial Civil Affairs Department, spoke on the separation of government administration from communes and on strengthening the building of grassroots-level political power in the countryside.

#### SHANDONG AGRICULTURAL BANK MEETING CONCLUDES

SK160359 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] The provincial meeting of agricultural bank presidents concluded in Jinan on 15 March. The meeting called on the rural banking departments to adapt themselves to the needs of transforming the rural self-supporting and semi-supporting economic state into a state of large-scale commodity production, to accelerate reform, achieve the four breakthroughs, and promote a rapid development of rural commodity production. The four breakthroughs set forth at the meeting are:

1. Boldly develop the agriculturally oriented zones to promote the readjustment of the agricultural structure and achieve a new breakthrough in supporting developmental production.

It was decided that this year's emphasis will be focused on granting agricultural loans to support medium and low-yielding areas to carry out production and develop and use natural resources, to develop forestry and animal husbandry by helping mountainous areas plant grass and trees, to actively support the development of planting and breeding industries by making use of coastal areas, sea, lakes and water surfaces, and to help peasants transform natural resources into products and commodities.

2. Further emancipate minds and achieve a new breakthrough in supporting village industry and the construction of market towns. In granting credit this year, our work must proceed from promoting commodity production; we must give priority to supporting township and town industrial units to adopt new technology and techniques and use new materials and equipment to upgrade and update products. We must also give superiority to supporting all specialized service companies to serve contract, specialized and key households prior to, in the course of, and after production, and to supporting rural areas to build market towns into regional industrial centers, circulation centers, transportation centers, communications and information centers, scientific and technological centers, and cultural centers.

3. Break the old way of granting agricultural loans so as to achieve a new breakthrough in expanding commodity exchange and in supporting the rural areas to clear the circulation channels. The lopsided way of stressing production at the expense of circulation in the course of granting loans must be corrected. Loans should be extended to support production, distribution, production exchange and marketing in order to promote the formation of a multiform and multichannel rural commodity circulation network with less minor links, and to solve the buying and selling problems of peasants as soon as possible.

4. Actively strengthen investigations and studies and carry out economic information activities in order to achieve a new breakthrough in the service of production and business.

The meeting called on the agricultural banks at all levels to take advantage of their favorable conditions of having a wide range of contacts with various fields, quick information, and keen insight, to combine efforts of higher and lower levels and those from the inside and outside, extensively conduct information investigation, provide much production, supply, and marketing information to the collective and individuals, and contribute to promoting rural commodity production.

GUANGXI LEADERS AT SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS FORUM

HK150845 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Excerpts] From 11 to 13 March, the regional People's Government invited some representatives of the specialized households which are engaged in developmental production to attend a forum in Nanning. The representatives who attended the forum freely aired their views and enthusiastically briefed the forum on their experiences. They also presented some proposals and requirements for the development of commodity production. Regional party and government leading comrades Qiao Xiaoguang and Zhang Shengzheng attended the forum. They confirmed the successful experiences of the specialized households of a developmental nature and answered the questions asked by them.

Fifteen people were invited to attend the forum. They came from various prefectures and cities throughout the region. Some of them are engaged in forestry, others are engaged in animal husbandry and fish farming, and still others are engaged in farming and processing undertakings. Their methods of management vary. Some manage their business independently on a household basis and others manage their business in cooperation with other households by forming combinations. Though their production lines and methods differ, most of their products are produced as commodities for exchange. Their common distinguishing feature is becoming rich through labor.

After they had listened to the representatives' briefing on their experiences Qiao Xiaoguang, Zhang Shengzheng, and other comrades fully confirmed the representatives' successful experiences and praised them for taking the lead in developing production and their role as a backbone force in developing commodity production. Qiao and Zhang said: Specialized households and households doing specialized work have been developed on the basis of the implementation of the all-round responsibility system geared to families. Our region has not developed them for a long time or gained through experience in this area. We should sum up and popularize their experiences. Guangxi is 80 percent mountains, 10 percent water, and 10 percent arable fields, therefore there are magnificent prospects for the development of developmental production. We should advance the entire region through the development of specialized households and strive to vitalize Guangxi's economy.

During the forum, Comrades Qiao Xiaoguang and Zhang Shengzheng also listened and replied to the representatives' suggestions and opinions on the development of commodity production in the future. They had a picture taken together with the representatives.

HUBEI HOLDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CONFERENCE

HK151032 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The third provincial conference on environmental protection, which was held by the provincial People's Government and lasted 5 days, concluded this afternoon in Wuhan. Han Ningfu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, emphasized at the closing ceremony that it is necessary to deepen our understanding of the importance and imperativeness of environmental protection which is our basic national policy, enhance our sense of responsibility toward history in controlling pollution and protecting the environment, and resolutely implement a series of policies and principles presented by the state in this field so that environmental protection and economic construction can be taken into simultaneous consideration in terms of planning, implementation, and development.

He called on people to fight for the great and glorious cause of environmental protection, which will benefit future generations. Provincial Vice Governor Tian Ying made a summary report, in which he set four concrete demands on future work.

#### HUBEI CPC TO CHECK 'UNHEALTHY' TENDENCIES

HK151040 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee has decided to view unhealthy tendencies among party members and cadres, which are characterized by taking advantage of one's position and power to seek private interests and occupying more houses than one is entitled to, as a breach in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in party rectification. It has also decided to start the work with the leaders and organs of the provincial CPC Committee and government and carry it through to the end so that positive results can be achieved.

This is what this reporter learned this afternoon at a work meeting of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee on implementing an open letter from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

In the preceding stage, our province did much work and made some achievements in implementing the open letter of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on resolutely checking the unhealthy tendencies among party members and cadres in building and distributing houses. However, there are still many problems. The main problem is that there are many untouched spots and great obstacles. In the whole province, of the 15 prefectures and cities, only 5 have done a good job in this respect, 7 have done so-so, and 3 have done badly. The units directly under the provincial authorities have basically remained untouched.

The work meeting of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee required discipline inspection committees at various levels to adopt effective measures to firmly grasp this matter in order to make further achievements in the work of this field. In those units which have lagged behind it is necessary to convey the open letter again, conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and mobilization work, and quicken the pace of the work in order to quickly change the passive situation. The meeting emphasized that it is necessary to take measures to retrieve the political loss incurred by those who have seized state and collective funds and materials to build private houses, have taken advantage of their positions and power to occupy more land or more cultivated land to build private houses, and have been giving or taking bribes in building and distributing houses without profiting from them. As for the construction of larger and excessively luxurious houses for a small number of leading cadres in violation of relevant financial discipline and other stipulations, criticisms should be made. If the leading cadres have not yet moved into these houses, they should not move in. All other houses they have reserved by improper means against relevant stipulations for their children, relatives, or friends should be returned. If it is really very difficult to return these houses, the area of these houses should be added to the cadres under whose names the houses are occupied and additional rents should be paid by them in accordance with the relevant stipulations. Disciplinary measures should be taken against those who refuse to mend their ways in accordance with the seriousness of each case.

The provincial Discipline Inspection Committee has also decided to make level-by-level inspection on the implementation of the open letter from the end of May to the end of July this year. The work meeting of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee on implementing the open letter from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission has been in session in Wuhan from 12 March and will conclude tomorrow.

TIBETAN PATRIOT URGES UNITY OF NATIONALITIES

OW141057 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Lhasa, March 14 (XINHUA) -- China's unification and the unity of its various nationalities are the fundamental guarantee for the social development of Tibet, said a local official who took part in the negotiations 33 years ago on measures for the peaceful liberation of the region. Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, 59, participated in the negotiations between the central government and the Tibetan local government in 1951, as the secretary of Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, then the Tibetan chief delegate. A 17-article agreement was reached which led to the peaceful march to Lhasa of the People's Liberation Army.

The agreement, which upheld the country's unification and made allowance for the special conditions in Tibet, Jimzhong said in an interview with XINHUA, won the support of people of all nationalities in Tibet, including the majority of the upper strata. However, he called, a few people of the upper strata, in order to maintain their status quo, made repeated attempts to undermine the agreement and finally launched a rebellion on March 10, 1959. The rebellion, instigated by imperialists, ended in failure because it was against the will of the Tibetan people. The subsequent democratic reform put Tibet on the socialist path, he said. Since then Tibet has entered upon a new period of dramatic changes which are eradicating the roots of the centuries-old poverty and backwardness. The long-standing problem of feeding and clothing the people has basically been solved. "Tibet has been advancing with the rest of the country," he said.

Since the liberation of Tibet in 1951, he said, the central government and other provinces and municipalities have given it tremendous support. The state subsidized Tibet with seven billion yuan (about 3.5 billion U.S. dollars) between 1952 and 1983, in addition to several million tons of goods and materials. Thousands of teachers, medical workers and technicians went to Tibet from other parts of the country to help develop the local economy, culture and education.

In 1983, he added, the autonomous region contracted 70 projects for economic cooperation with Shanghai, Tianjin, Sichuan and Zhejiang. "The Tibetans are convinced by their own experiences that the people of Han and other nationalities are wholeheartedly helping them," he said. "The relations among various nationalities in Tibet are getting better and better." This reminded him of the remarks the late Chairman Mao made on an occasion when he was present. At the banquet to honor the Tibetan delegation on May 24, 1951, the day after the signing of the 17-article agreement, Mao Zedong said that there were matters at issue not only between the Han and Tibetan nationalities but also among the Tibetans themselves. These had been created by the Qing Court and the Kuomintang government as well as by imperialists. Now that the root of the differences were removed it would be possible for all nationalities to be united and make common progress in economy, culture and other fields.

"Chairman Mao's prediction has become a reality," Jimzhong said.

Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog is now vice-chairman of the Tibet Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. "There are still some Tibetan compatriots living abroad. Among them are my friends and former colleagues. I hope they will come back to their homeland as soon as possible," he said

YUNNAN RIBAO RAN FALSE REPORT ON OFFICIAL'S SON

Report on Erroneous Article

HK160335 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 84 p 1

[Report: "The Report 'Military Subdistrict Commander Li Guozhong Encourages His Son To Engage in Individual Business' Is Seriously Inconsistent with Facts -- Li Honglong, Son of Li Guozhong, Is a Criminal Who Has Been Arrested"]

[Text] On 12 February, YUNNAN RIBAO carried a report on page 1 about "Military Subdistrict Commander Li Guozhong encouraging his son to engage in individual business " After the publication of this report, the editorial department of the newspaper received many telegrams and letters pointing out that the report had seriously tampered with the facts. Some readers indignantly said: This report is pure fiction.

Based on the results of the preliminary investigations, we have found several doubtful points in this report: 1) In collusion with He Jianzhong, a swindler (already convicted), Li Honglong defrauded people of a sum of cash totaling more than 3,000 yuan in Lijiang, Xiaguan, and other places. He was sentenced to imprisonment for 1 and 1/2 years by the Zhongdian County People's Court in June 1982. Li Honglong appealed to the prefectural intermediate court later. His appeal was refused and the original judgment retained. In October of the same year, Li Honglong's parents appealed to the provincial higher court, claiming that Li Honglong was under 18 years of age (one month under) and that the penalty was too heavy in view of the fact that he was only an accomplice. The provincial higher court then instructed the prefectural intermediate court to try the case over again. Li Honglong was finally exempted from criminal sanction. As a matter of fact, Li Honglong continued to be involved in offences against the law. Therefore, he should never have been commended in the newspaper. 2) Soon after the above trial, Li Honglong once again joined gangsters in burglary and other criminal activities. He was detained for interrogation by the Public Security Department on 30 November last year and was arrested according to the law on 14 January this year. It was extremely wrong to write and carry in the newspaper a report to commend a criminal as a good citizen while the trial was still in progress. 3) The report said that Li Honglong "had remained idle at home since his graduation from high school last year." In fact, he had studied in a junior secondary school but never in a high school.

A reader pointed out: Now, while a photograph of the criminal Li Honglong and the materials on his case are still posted in the display window for propaganda of the legal system at the Judicial Bureau of Diqing Autonomous Prefecture, the party newspaper has publicized the story of "Military Subdistrict Commander Li Guozhong encouraging his son to engage in individual business." This event will make a very bad impression in the current struggle against criminal offences. Readers urged the newspaper to clarify the matter in order to counteract the bad influence arising from it.

The report which seriously distorted the facts was written by Comrade Jiang Yong, an information officer of a certain unit under the Kunming PLA units.

## Apology for False Report

HK160401 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Stop Distorted Reports, Correct Unhealthy Work Style"]

[Text] On 12 February, our newspaper carried a report about "Military Subdistrict Commander Li Guozhong encouraging his son to engage in individual business." This report, which seriously tampered with the facts and commended a criminal as a good citizen, has made a very bad impression. The influence is particularly bad because this event occurred when party rectification is being launched and the struggle against criminal offenders is under way. It has directly injured the prestige of the party and a party newspaper. After the publication of this report we received letters and telegrams from some cadres, masses, and political and judicial departments in Diqing Autonomous Prefecture. They complained that the report had tampered with the facts and confused right and wrong, and demanded an open amendment from the newspaper to clarify the matter. Now further investigations into the case show that the complaints which the readers made in their letters and telegrams are well grounded. We wholeheartedly accept their criticism and supervision and sincerely thank them for their concern.

The report was written by Comrade Jiang Yong, an information officers of a certain unit under the Kunming PLA units. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY also filed a similar report on 10 February. We checked the facts with Comrade Jiang Yong on 11 February after receiving his report. He told us that the report was based on an interview with Comrade Li Guozhong himself and all the facts were provided by the interviewee; thus it would be safe to carry the report in the newspaper. Believing his assurance, we carried the report on 12 February. Our mistake was that we had, in the first place, readily believed what the author said; and, in addition, failed to thoroughly check the facts again, supposing it was reliable since XINHUA NEWS AGENCY had already filed it. In consequence, pure fiction was carried in our newspaper. Now we apologize to our many readers for our mistake. And we are obligated to tell the readers the truth.

The leading comrades of Comrade Jiang Yong's unit attach great importance to this matter. They are going to launch an educational drive to draw a lesson from this case. We think they are taking a cautious and responsible attitude toward the matter. In the past few years, our editorial department has repeatedly emphasized to our editors and reports the principle of seeking truth from facts and the importance of accurate reportage as one of the important principles for party newspapers. We have also taken some measures to ensure the accuracy of our reports. During the 10 years of internal disorder, the fine tradition of the party's journalism was seriously jeopardized and the principle of accurate reportage was violated. Although we have made an effort for the past few years to right things which were thrown into disorder and the situation has been changed remarkably, inaccurate reports can still be found from time to time due to various causes, such as failure to make thorough investigations, or check the facts over and over; failure on the part of the informants to provide true information; the existence of unhealthy social moods and party style, and so on. However, a seriously distorted report like this one about "Military Subdistrict Commander Li Guozhong encouraging his son to engage in individual business" is after all an unusual case. We cannot escape the responsibility for carrying such a false report which seriously distorted the facts and produced a very bad influence.

We must draw a profound lesson from this event. We must launch a discussion on this typical case among all the editors and reporters of our editorial department, emphasize again the principle of accurate reportage, reiterate the necessity of authenticating every news item, and resolutely ban all fictitious reports. In the party rectification in our newspaper, we should also concentrate our discussion on this typical case, analyze it, draw lesson from it, further strengthen the publicity of the importance of discipline, and rigorously enforce the system of personal responsibility. At the same time, we also hope that all writers of our newspaper will join us in our effort to ban fictitious reports and to safeguard the principle of accurate reportage. As a propaganda organ of the party, our newspaper must strictly adhere to the proletarian party spirit, and be bold in fighting against all unhealthy tendencies and evil practices. We must first set strict demands on ourselves. We must practice serious self-criticism based on facts whenever we have committed mistakes, and make every effort to correct them. We welcome our readers' criticism and supervision which are one of the important premises for the proper functioning of the newspaper.

NEI MONGGOL STRESSES STAFF, WORKERS EDUCATION

SK160235 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] On the morning of 16 March, Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the regional People's Government, delivered an important speech on the education of the staff and workers at the regional economic work conference.

He pointed out: We should stress the results of the staff and workers' education as we do in economic work. Comrade Zhao Zhihong said: In order to raise the economic results and modernize the enterprises' technology and management, in the final analysis, we should raise the level of the staff members and workers. Therefore, we must conscientiously attend to the education of the staff and workers.

In conducting the staff and workers' education, we should make a good plan and adopt good measures to strengthen ideological and organizational education.

This year while vigorously developing the secondary specialized and technological education, we should give prominence to the supplementary cultural and technological courses for the young staff members and workers, and the rotational training classes for all cadres.

Comrade Zhao Zhihong stressed: We should also reform the education of the staff and workers. In line with the actual conditions of the enterprises and the staff and workers, we should adopt various forms to train the entire staff. We should stress educational results and ensure a high quality of educational development.

SHANXI URGES LEADERSHIP IN CONGRESS COMMITTEES

HK151415 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Today [15 March] SHANXI RIBAO frontpaged the decision made by the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee to strengthen party leadership in the work of the local people's congress standing committees. The following is excerpts of the main contents of the decision.

The decision points out: Since the local people's congress standing committees at all levels in our province were set up one after another in 1979, they have done a great deal of work and played an active role in strengthening the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system, guaranteeing that people can exercise the power to administer the major matters of the state, correctly determining the important matters within their administrative divisions, supervising the work of the local administrative organs, judicial organs, and inspection organs, and appointing and removing cadres. They have also accumulated some experiences.

However, there exist some problems which need to be urgently solved. With a view to strengthening party leadership over the work of local people's congress standing committees at all levels, the provincial CPC Committee made the following six points of the decision:

1. It is necessary to fully understand the legal status and important role of the local people's congress standing committees. In the future we must pay attention to giving play to the role of the local administrative organs as well as the role of the local organs of power.

Through local organs of power, we must be good at making legally effective decisions on the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee and on the important policy decisions of CPC committees on all aspects of work within their administrative divisions. We must turn them into the common desires and objectives of struggle of the people in order to accelerate socialist modernization.

2. We must show concern for the organizational and ideological construction of the people's congress standing committees. The people's congress standing committees are organs of power and working organs. In providing the groups for the people's congress standing committees, we must adhere to the criterion for making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. We must reinforce and strengthen the working bodies of the people's congress standing committees at all levels. All Communist Party members who work in the people's congress standing committees at all levels must take an active part in party rectification, endeavor to enhance their ideological awareness, and strengthen their party spirit to ensure that they will resolutely remain ideologically and politically in line with the CPC Central Committee.

3. It is essential to support the people's congress standing committees at all levels in exercising their functions and powers in accordance with the law. In the work of exercising leadership over local political power, CPC committees at all levels must act strictly in accordance with all the provisions of the Constitution and local organizational law. All important matters within the administrative division must be discussed by its people's congress standing committee, which must make corresponding resolutions or decisions. All cadres who should be appointed by the people's congress standing committees or whose appointments must be approved by them must be supported by the relevant departments and their appointments must be presented by them to the people's congress standing committees for approval.

4. CPC committees at all levels must include strengthening leadership over the work of the people's congress standing committees on their regular agendas. They must listen regularly to the work reports by the party groups of the people's congress standing committees and promptly study and resolve the new situations and new problems arising in the work of the people's congress standing committees.

5. All prefectural and city CPC committees must strengthen leadership over the work of their subordinate country, city, and district people's congress standing committees. They must assign responsible comrades to take charge of this work.

6. Propaganda departments at all levels, particularly those in newspapers, broadcasting, television, and publications, must strengthen publicity of the work of local people's congress standing committees and must vigorously publicize the legal system.

JILIN CALLS ATTENTION TO SERIOUS WATER SHORTAGE

SK160412 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Tan Tieyin), the provincial conference on urban water conservation concluded today after a 3-day session. It urged various localities, units, and the vast number of people to make concerted efforts to do a good job in controlling, using, and conserving water sources, and conduct the work of thoroughly saving water on a long-term basis.

Liu Shulin, vice governor of the province, attended and addressed the conference.

The conference pointed out: Our province suffers from a serious shortage of water sources, which has developed into a strained situation in water supply. This has seriously affected industrial production and the people's livelihood. If we fail to deal with the problem successfully, it undoubtedly will affect social stability and the program of achieving the four modernizations. Therefore, we must clearly understand the threat to us by this water shortage and regard water conservation as the state's policy and an important strategic measure for achieving the four modernizations. A good job should be done in grasping this work.

The conference stressed: To conduct effective water conservation in urban areas across the province, it is imperative to understand the guiding ideology and work emphasis clearly, to strengthen leadership over the work, make overall arrangements, conduct unified management, and establish or improve the regulations and rules in this regard. We should concentrate on arousing the key industrial enterprises to upgrade the utilization rate of surface water and rationally and scientifically develop underground water. Various localities should continuously heighten their understanding on the importance of water conservation and should do a good job in earnestly conducting propaganda education on water conservation. Efforts should be made to strengthen the protection of water sources, control existing pollution, and prevent new pollution. It is necessary to consume water in a planned manner in order to conserve water and to improve the water supply for residents.

The conference summed up and exchanged experiences gained by the province in the work of water conservation and commended a number of advanced units and individuals who are outstanding in water conservation.

GANSU LEADERS AT DEMOCRATIC CONSULTATIVE MEETING

HK160728 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] This morning the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee held a democratic consultative meeting to discuss the personnel arrangements for the provincial CPPCC Committee. Huang Luobin presided over the meeting. On behalf of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Li Ziqi presented suggestions on the personnel arrangements for the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Attending the democratic consultative meeting were democratic figures of all democratic parties, democratic figures without party affiliation, and responsible persons of the people's organizations, including Huang Zhengqing, Wu Hongbin, Ma Pilie, Zhu Xuanren, Lu Zhongliang, Jiang Yuntai, Yang Hanlie, Yan Shutang, Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubdain Qoigy Nyima, Ma Zhongyong, (Xin Jianzhong), (Chen Changguo), (Han Tiecheng), (Zhao Jinglong), (Jiang Chengzhi), and (Zhang Siwen). Wang Bingxiang, Ma Zhulin, Ge Shiyang, Lu Kejian, and responsible comrades of relevant departments of the provincial CPC Committee also attended the meeting.

QINGHAI'S ZHAO HAIFENG REVIEWS DOCUMENT NO 1

HK150847 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] According to a QINGHAI RIBAO report, the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee is implementing the spirit of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and is changing leadership style and overcoming bureaucratism in a down-to-earth manner. In mid-February, the provincial CPC Committee decided that apart from some members of the Standing Committee who would take care of the routine work, the other members of the Standing Committee should go down to the grassroots level to investigate, study, publicize the spirit of Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee, and give work guidance; at the same time, they should directly listen to the suggestions on the work of the provincial CPC Committee from the cadres at all levels and the masses.

Between the latter half of February and the first 10 days of March, Zhao Haifeng and Ma Wanli, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Yunfeng, a member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, separately went to credit loan cooperatives, state-run farms and pastures, factories and mines in Haidong Prefecture, and Hainan and Haixi Autonomous Districts to check up on the implementation of Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee, publicize among the masses the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee, find out about the new situation and problems that have appeared since the implementation of the responsibility system with production in the pastoral areas in the countryside, and study how to develop commodity production and how to raise the level of the productive forces in agricultural and pastoral areas with the cadres and masses in counties and communes.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng made time to successively visit communes in Minghe and Ledu Counties. Apart from attending the discussion meetings with cadres at the county and commune levels, he visited 14 key and specialized households in breeding and farming, and an exemplary modern garden farm, cement work, fodder-processing factory, and plaster stone mine. He publicized the spirit of Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee among the cadres and the masses, and asked them about their conditions and experiences in unfolding diversified management and in getting rich through hard work, encouraging them to boldly go ahead in opening all avenues to develop commodity production, in order to contribute to the prosperity of the rural economy.

Comrade Zhao Haiguang also made on-the-spot investigations of (Daguang) and (Caidan) Communes of Minghe County, and required all localities to earnestly learn from and disseminate the experiences of (Daguang) Commune in combining biological and engineering measures, improving their work techniques, and developing nonirrigated crops, and the experiences of (Caidan) Commune in planting grass and trees and the afforestation of hill slopes.

In Hainan Autonomous District, Comrade Ma Wanli held discussions separately with comrades attending the state-run farms and pastures in the district, and with comrades concerned at the county and commune levels, listening to their reports on the study and implementation of Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee. Together they studied how to implement the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to economic results in the state-run farms and pastures. Comrade Ma Wanli said: In pastoral areas it is necessary to continue to stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with the production of animal husbandry on the basis of the spirit of Document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee, and adopt effective measures to strengthen the cultivation of grassland. In those localities where conditions exist, it is necessary to do a good job in the planting of grass, and raise the quality of grassland, in order to accelerate the pace of development of animal husbandry.

#### XINJIANG HOLDS FORUM ON PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

HK150854 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Excerpts] In view of the situation in which production in the first two months of 1984 proceeded at a relatively slow pace, the regional Economic Commission on 10 March held a conference on production management, demanding that all localities and departments throughout the region take prompt action to effectively grasp production in March and ensure that 23 percent of the annual plan targets in industrial be fulfilled, while 24 percent be fulfilled in the first quarter of the year.

According to statistics, the region's total output value of industrial production in January and February showed an increase of 4.81 percent over the corresponding period last year, or only 14.13 percent of the annual plan for this year was fulfilled. To fulfill 23 percent of the annual plan for 1984 during the first quarter, the industrial output value in March should reach 479 million yuan, or at least 110 million yuan more than in February. For this purpose, the conference on production management made the following requirements:

Production control should be tightened. Aid should be given to the development of light industry. Forces should be organized to buy raw materials. Responsible departments and enterprises should promptly organize forces to strengthen purchasing work and make more contacts with the materials departments; they should also buy the most needed materials such as steel products, templates, aluminium products, and plastics, to carry out production vigorously, and clear up outstanding accounts. In addition, efforts should be made to pay close attention to safety in production, try to avert major accidents, and intensify railway and road transportation in order to accelerate the prompt delivery to users of key materials and the materials used in spring plowing and promote the fulfillment of the industrial production tasks for the first quarter.

Song Hanliang, vice chairman of the regional government, spoke at the conference.

XINJIANG LEADERS ON KEY PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

HK161049 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] This morning some company managers, [words indistinct] and design personnel of the units under the regional Construction and Installation General Company made a pledge to the general company and are resolved to complete the tasks of building the 10 key projects in our region on schedule with the highest speed, the best quality, and the best economic results, and to contribute toward accelerating construction in the region.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended the meeting and told the comrades who made the pledge that they should guarantee the completion of the key projects, should guarantee [words indistinct], and should guarantee the quality. They must open up a new road to speed up construction in our region.

The 10 key projects are the large Xinjiang chemical fertilizer project, the regional Science and Technology Hall, the Urumqi Long-Distance Motor Vehicle Station, the expansion project of Urumqi [words indistinct] Factory, the Xinjiang Woolen Textile Mill, [words indistinct] the Urumqi City Youth and Juvenile Palace, the Xinjiang Teachers Training University, and so on.

This group of key projects will be completed to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region. Time is pressing and the demands for quality are high.

[Words indistinct] demanded: All subordinate companies must give priority to financial and material resources in the construction of the key projects. The general company has sent an assistant manager, who is in charge of the construction, to be specially responsible for the construction of the key projects, to coordinate the relationship among all units, and to promptly solve all problems arising in the course of the construction of the key projects.

[Words indistinct] the managers, [words indistinct], and design personnel who made the pledge must be responsible for the projects through to the end. Those who complete the projects on schedule and with the specified quality and quantity will be awarded citations for merit and will be rewarded. Economic sanctions or disciplinary action will be taken against those who delay construction or build projects of poor quality.

The comrades who made the pledge declared: We must unite, struggle hard, and carefully organize and engage in construction. We must endeavor to win a complete victory to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

NUMBER OF LAWYERS INCREASING IN XINJIANG

OW150934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Urumqi, March 15 (XINHUA) -- The problems began when 66 peasant families from the Beiting Commune in Jimsar County sold more than 20 tons of tobacco to a cigarette factory in Urumqi County, near the capital of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region.

The tobacco, grown under policies allowing the sale of private produce at free market value, was worth over 30,000 yuan (about 15,000 U.S. dollars). But the money was soon confiscated by the county Industrial and Commercial Bureau, which labelled the sale as speculation and charged that the peasants had bought their tobacco locally for resale at more lucrative prices elsewhere. When all their appeals to the bureau failed, the peasants took action -- they travelled 150 kilometers to the capital and hired two lawyers. After investigating the conflicting claims, the lawyers found that the tobacco had been grown by the peasants and the sale should be allowed to go through. A local court upheld their findings, and the money was returned.

The matter was one of nearly 700 civil disputes and over 3,600 criminal cases brought to the small but growing number of lawyers in Xinjiang last year. The region's 13 million people, 60 percent of them Uygurs, Kazakhs or other minority nationalities, had little recourse to legal representation until 1980, when law offices which had been shut down for 20 years reopened following the end of the "Cultural Revolution". Only 40 lawyers were in practice there in the 1950's, for a population spread over an area more than triple the size of France. In the four years since that revival, the regional authorities have set up 95 legal centers covering all but two of Xinjiang's counties and major cities. The offices are staffed by 380 full or part-time lawyers, about 20 percent of them members of minority groups. More minority lawyers are now being trained in local institutions or national universities in Beijing and Xian to help extend legal services to more remote rural areas.

Law has become a popular specialty in colleges throughout China, spurred by increased economic contacts with foreign countries and by legal guarantees written into the Chinese Constitution in 1982. The shortage of trained lawyers is still acute, however, with only 13,000 in practice nationwide -- or about 13 for each million Chinese people.

COMMENTARY ON TAIWAN'S 'FIRST' POLITICAL REHABILITATION

HK150912 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0106 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Commentary by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Chen Guoshao: "Inspiration and Association of the Rehabilitation Case of Lai Ho -- On the First Political Rehabilitation Case in Taiwan"]

[Text] News from Taiwan has it that in late January this year, the Taiwan "Ministry of Interior" decided to rehabilitate Mr Lai Ho [6351 0735], "father of new literature in Taiwan," who had been wronged and was subjected to humiliation because he "cherished radical anti-Japanese ideas and belonged to the left wing." On 12 February five non-KMT Taiwan magazines, including CHUNGHUA TSACHIH and HSIACHAO LUNTAN, jointly held a "forum to celebrate the rehabilitation of Mr Lai Ho" which was attended by more than 500 people of various circles. In Changhua City, preparations are being made to hold a meeting in celebration of the tablet in memory of Mr Lai Ho being put back in the shrine of martyrs. The meeting will be attended by people from various parts of Taiwan.

Why is it that people of various circles in Taiwan have responded so enthusiastically to the meeting marking the rehabilitation of Mr Lai Ho? The reason is that Mr Lai Ho enjoys high prestige in cultural circles in Taiwan and among the residents of Changhua City. According to relevant data in Taiwan, Lai Ho was a native of Changhua. He resisted Japanese aggression and was a good doctor during the period of Japanese occupation. Although he had been imprisoned several times for resisting Japan, he did not change his determination to resist Japan and love his country. He was awarded the title of father of new literature in Taiwan for his literary achievements at that time. His good deeds of giving free medical treatment and alms to the poor also earned him the title of "god of Changhua." Mr Lai Ho died 2 years before Taiwan was recovered from Japan.

At that time, the Changhua residents showed no fear of the Japanese ruler's high-handed policy and offered sacrifices to him on both sides of the roads along which the coffin carrying his body was transported. Moreover, he was "deified" after his death and was regarded by the public as a god or Buddha. And yet the Taiwan "Ministry of Interior" placed a case on file for posthumously investigating this man of lofty ideals who loved his country and the people. It regarded him as an "adherent of the communists" and ordered his memorial tablet removed from the shrine of martyrs in Changhua, thereby doing him an injustice and subjecting him to humiliation for a long time. What had happened to Mr Lai Ho aroused strong resentment among the Taiwan public. People pointed out that the insult to Mr Lai Ho was "an insult to the patriotic and anti-Japanese Taiwan compatriots years ago, an insult to all patriotic and self-respecting Taiwan people, and a still greater insult to the patriotic intellectuals who study the history of Taiwan."

Adopting all possible means, people strongly demanded the rehabilitation of Mr Lai Ho. They were even prepared to make an open appeal to, hold a demonstration, and lodge a protest against the "Ministry of Interior," or to "secretly confer the posthumous title of father of literature" (which means "father of new literature in Taiwan") on Mr Lai Ho. Under the strong pressure of public opinion and for the purpose of easing the resentment of the Taiwan people of various circles, the "Ministry of Interior" had no alternative but to officially notify the "Taiwan Provincial Government" in late January of its decision to rehabilitate Mr Lai Ho.

Another reason why the rehabilitation of Lai Ho has attracted people's attention is that it concerns the criteria for the appraisal of moral, historical, and political problems in Taiwan. Some people concerned point out: The "rehabilitation" of Mr Lai is something that should happen. Whether or not he should be enshrined is unimportant. Inspired by this event concerning the "shrine of martyrs," people have discovered that, to their surprise, a tablet in memory of Gu Xianrong is placed in the Shrine of Martyrs in Guoxing Township in central Taiwan. Gu Xianrong was a member of the House of Lords appointed by the Japanese emperor during the period of Japanese occupation, and was the number one traitor in Taiwan. Many people hold that "the rehabilitation of Mr Lai Ho means not only the restoration of his personal reputation, but also a reinstatement of Taiwan's position in the literary, artistic, and historical fields and a reaffirmation of the Taiwan compatriots' patriotism and spirit of resisting Japan," and is "also a step to redress the wrong verdicts in Taiwan's history," and an act of treating history with justice.

Furthermore, the rehabilitation of Lai Ho was such a soul-stirring event because it was the first political rehabilitation case in years made public by the Taiwan authorities. And this "first" case gives people food for thought and an association of ideas. Many Taiwan public figures believe that "the rehabilitation of Mr Lai Ho is not the end but is the beginning." They hope that the Taiwan authorities will "file a second, a third... and a hundredth case of rehabilitation." They "hope to see more cases of rehabilitation." It is entirely reasonable for people to cherish this hope and put forth this demand. This might not be a bad thing for the Taiwan authorities.

In the past few years the Taiwan authorities have often criticized the CPC by citing cases of rehabilitation of people who had been wronged, misjudged, or framed on the mainland. However, they shut their eyes to the fact that the CPC has the courage to correct its mistakes through these rehabilitation cases, and they did not measure themselves by this fact and examine their conscience. Actually, in the past few decades the Taiwan authorities have enforced the so-called "provisional clauses for the period of mobilizing forces to suppress rebellion," "martial law," and so forth, and were bent on hating communism, exaggerating the terror of communism and cultivating the atmosphere of fear of communism, so that they created countless cases in which people were wronged or misjudged.

The 28 February incident was one of the old, major cases. The so-called "Yang Huan-hsi's collaboration with the communists" was one of the recent, minor cases. One who said that "there is a bridge over the Chang Jiang in China" was regarded as "giving publicity to communism." One who said he "cherishes the memory of the motherland" was accused of "being inclined to the communists." One was sentenced to 5 years for saying "all Chinese people desire peace and reunification." One was accused of "conducting propaganda in favor of the renegades" and sentenced to 5 years for saying "the communists have intercontinental missiles." One was accused of "giving publicity to the communists" and imprisoned for 3 years for broadcasting the song "The Songhua River." One was sentenced to 10 years under the charge of "carrying out united front work" because he had submitted a written statement in response to the KMT's call for suggestions. As a result of all these unjust and wrong verdicts, the KMT has offended the Taiwan people more and more deeply. True, as some Taiwan people have put it, the root cause of the KMT's loss of its political power on the mainland years ago was that it lost the support of the people. Today if the KMT, which is confined to an island, goes further to offend the public, its prospects are imaginable. The KMT authorities hopefully can improve their image in the hearts of the public provided they take the rehabilitation of Mr Lai Ho as the beginning and redress unjust and wrong cases.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON HONG KONG ISSUE

OW141337 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu Fu-sung has said: The government has always supported the continuation of the free status of Hong Kong and will not recognize any agreement reached between Communist China and Britain. At the same time, the government will do its utmost to assist and express concern for the safety, welfare, and freedom of the 5 million people in Hong Kong. Minister Chu pointed out that the government has paid keen attention to the Overseas Chinese in Hong Kong who wish to return to our country to take up permanent residence and seek employment and has already drafted a preliminary plan. The government has also actively studied countermeasures for Hong Kong's economic and financial affairs and trade.

GROUP REJECTS SPECIAL 'HONG KONG' INVESTMENT ZONE

OW151447 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Taipei, March 15 (AFP) -- A special government group has dismissed the idea of a special zone here in which Hong Kong Chinese could invest, a government source said here today. In viewing such a zone as unnecessary, most members of the ad hoc group noted that the Nationalist Government had already proposed setting up a free-trade zone, the source said. The government has been working out plans to speed up establishment of this zone. The group has therefore dismissed the proposal that a "small Hong Kong" be set up specially for investment by people from the British colony, the source said. Nevertheless, the group would help Hong Kong Chinese transfer their capital to Taiwan and would simplify procedures for Hong Kong Chinese applying for residence here, the source added.

TEST FLIGHT HELD FOR AT-3 JET TRAINER

OW150311 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Taichung, March 15 (CNA) -- The test flight of the first AT-3 jet trainer made in the Republic of China was held Wednesday at an air base in central Taiwan. The twin-seat trainer has been developed by the Aeronautical Industry Development Center of the Chungshan Institute of Science and Technology. It is fitted with two Garrett TFE 731-2-21 engines each with a thrust of 3,500 pounds. Flown by two experienced test pilots, Col Lee Hsin-cheng and Lieutenant Col Siew Wen-ping, the trainer made a wonderful air show following a take off run of about 1,700 meters. Following the test flight, Lee told reporters that the maneuverability of the trainer is excellent. He said he believes the plane is superior to similar models of aircraft produced elsewhere in the world.

Although a trainer, the AT-3 is able to carry two air-to-air Sidewinder missiles, bombs, rockets and other conventional weapons. It therefore has a high combat capability for ground attacks. Vice Adm Yueh Chang-tung, deputy chief of the General Staff under the Ministry of National Defense, said that "with the successful development of the AT-3, we are confident of building up a self-reliant national defense force." Yueh made the remark when officiating at the ceremony inaugurating the AT-3's test flight. Some 100 ROC journalists were invited to see the aircraft's test flight.

ARTICLE ANALYZES 'MULTISYSTEM COUNTRY' DEBATE IN TAIWAN

HK141202 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Mar 84 p 2

["Special Feature" by "contributing" correspondent Huang Yi-chien: "Made in America, Packaged in Taiwan -- Commenting on the So-called 'Multisystem Country' Concept"]

[Text] Recently a debate on the so-called "multisystem country" concept began and is underway in Taiwan. This concept was put forward a few years ago by Wei Yung, chairman of the "research, development, and assessment committee of the Executive Yuan" and was treated in a vague manner by the Taiwan authorities. After Deng Xiaoping in Beijing explained to some American guests China's policy of "allowing the existence of two systems within one country" not long ago, some people in Taiwan raised a question in the "Legislative Yuan," fearing that confusion might be caused. This then gave rise to the debate.

#### What Does a "Multisystem Country" Mean?

As Wei Yung, the originator of the "new concept," has said, "the 'multisystem country' concept is quite abstract and academic." Perhaps most people cannot understand the meaning of this concept if they merely read the academic thesis in which Wei Yung introduces the concept. However, in August 1981 Wei Yung personally explained this concept in layman's terms to the Taiwan magazine SHIHPAO TSACHIH. The so-called "multisystem country" turned out to be a variant of the term "divided country" more commonly used in the West. The concept mainly involves the following two points:

First, "different political bodies in a divided country can have independent relations with other countries, while other countries only recognize each of these political bodies as a government of the land over which it has actual control and do not accept or deny any side's claim to the political power over the territory under other sides."

Second, "other countries should neither oppose nor promote the reunification of the 'multisystem country.' A country's reunification is the country's internal affair which should be handled only by the different political bodies in that country, rather than by other countries. Other countries can only have relations with the two political bodies at the same time, and should not make a choice between the two.

#### A Frank Confession

If the above explanation is not clear enough, then we can turn to a more straightforward explanation. Subsequently, Wei Yung spoke of his purpose of designing such a "new concept": "Before China is reunified, our foreign relations need to be grounded on a theoretical basis which is acceptable to the world community. This theory should enable the Republic of China to establish formal diplomatic relations with other countries while reaffirming the premise of one China. It should also enable other countries to free themselves from the limitations of traditional international law to establish official relations with our country." He added: "If the 'multisystem country' concept is gradually accepted by international academic and political circles, it will not only help us end our isolation in the world community, but will also change our passive position on the matter of reunification."

American Prof Chiu Hung-ta of the University of Maryland is an active supporter of the "multisystem country" concept. Recently in an article he wrote: "At present, some 130 countries have recognized Communist China, while only 24 countries recognize our state (referring to Taiwan). Therefore, how to enable countries which have recognized Communist China to treat our state as a state from the viewpoint of international law is a question worth studying."

Perhaps there is no need for further explanation. The inventor and the supporter of the "multisystem country" concept have made clear their purpose and leave no vague points at all. The so-called "multisystem country" concept is nothing other than an attempt to secure for Taiwan a "legal position" as a so-called "state" under the disguise of a "new concept of international law."

#### A U.S.-Made Product Packaged in Taiwan

This "new concept," which is made so abstruse, is in fact not new at all. Its shadow can be found in many policy study reports in the United States. Moreover, the so-called "multisystem country" concept in fact was worked out from beginning to end in the United States. In 1969 the U.S. Institute of International Relations set up an "organization of comparative and multiple system studies," in which Wei Yung was one of the leading members and took charge of the research work of a group studying "political division." In 1975 this organization held a seminar in Washington under the auspices of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, and Wei Yung was chairman of this meeting. There he put forward the new term "multisystem country" for the first time. In those days Wei Yung was a "state researcher" in the Hoover Institute at Stanford University. It was after this meeting that he went back to Taiwan to take an official post.

In October 1980 the "national reunification board" of South Korea held the sixth "international academic meeting on the issue of reunification." At the meeting Wei Yung delivered a thesis entitled "On the Reunification of a Multisystem Country," where he systematically expounded the "new concept" for the first time. His thesis was appreciated by some Americans. In June 1981, under the auspices of the American Institute of International Law, Georgetown University and the University of Maryland jointly held a "seminar on multisystem countries and international law." Some U.S. Government officials also attended the meeting and took part in the discussion.

From beginning to end the "multisystem country" concept was concocted under the auspices of some American politicians, and the "inventor" only played the role of a packager. These American politicians have always thought of a "two-Chinas" policy, and the concoction of the "multisystem country" concept precisely serves their purpose of seeking a "theoretical foundation" in international law for their "two-Chinas" policy. The matter should be quite clear. However, some people in Taiwan recently said that Deng Xiaoping's proposition of "two systems within one country," which he put forward when meeting with a visiting American delegation headed by Brzezinski, was plagiarism from Wei Yung's "multisystem country" concept and could cause confusion. This is one of the most ridiculous arguments in the world!

### The Fundamental Difference

According to a report by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on 22 February, the exact remarks by Deng Xiaoping are as follows: "After China's reunification, Taiwan can still practice capitalism while the mainland keeps to socialism. There can be two political systems within one China. Neither side will harm the other." Chiu Hung-ta put things even more accurately. He said: When saying that "two systems coexist within one China," Deng Xiaoping referred to "the situation after China's reunification;" while the "multisystem country" concept should apply to "the situation before China's reunification." Here the fundamental difference between the two concepts precisely lies in the "before" and "after."

It should be more clearly pointed out: Deng Xiaoping's notion of "two systems within one China" represents China's policy for promoting the country's reunification while taking into full account the real situation in Taiwan. It is accompanied with a series of concrete policies and measures. However, the "multisystem country" concept is designed to maintain the divided situation in China or, at least, to delay China's reunification.

For example, at the "international academic meeting on the issue of reunification" held in Seoul, a South Korean scholar came up with a proposal for opening up "functional channels," which means that before reunification is realized, both sides "can gradually create conditions for reunification by encouraging trade and social contacts." However, Wei Yung strongly came out against this idea, saying that "on the side under the communist system, the people have no right to make a free choice, unless the people behind the Iron Curtain can rise against the communist regime." Shortly after reading his thesis containing "rather abstract and academic expressions," Mr Wei Yung immediately turned to the undisguised "anticommunist cliches" only because other people put forward a concrete step for promoting the reunification of a divided country. What does this show?

### Expectations for Mr Wei Yung

Perhaps that was not Mr Wei Yung's original intention, because he was already an official of Taiwan. Wei Yung is a "young gifted scholar" who is now pursuing a political career, and is reputed to be an "enlightened figure" in the Kuomintang. He takes charge of policy studies for the authorities. It is the people's hope that he and his supporters will put forward some policies and ideas that can be conducive to China's reunification, rather than coming up with the so-called "new concept" that only helps maintain a prolonged division of the country.

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